THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1933 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 267

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Arms Parley Faces Vital Issue

Japan Has Big Shanghai Fort

Spain Gets Barrios Cabinet

Germany Adopts Euthanasia

Hungary's Regent Upsets Otto

Chicago Loses O'Leary's Cow

THE Disarmament Bureau meets at Geneva one week ahead of the full Conference. After 20 months of existence, the Conference now faces its most difficult stages. Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador, leads intense private negotiations between France, Britain, Germany, Italy and the United States looking to some measure of compromise and agreement before the struggle is thrown into the open sessions with the smaller nations having their flings. Germany's insistence upon immediate possession of prototypes of heavy artillery, fighting airplanes and light tanks, denied it under the Versailles Treaty, is causing the main difficulty. It is hoped Germany, feeling the solid opposition, may modify. Berlin can do more than save the situation—It can prove it is not using the present crisis to rearm.

¶ Britain's Cabinet works out a firm arms policy on the eve of the departure of Sir John Simon, Foreign Minister, for Geneva. Germany's rearming is regarded with utmost gravity, but a compromise proposal is believed found. Premier Daladier outlines France's position at Vichy. Forgotten is the old demand of "security first," gone the demand for a League army. He declares for four years during which arms control will be organized and put into practice, while different type armies are being transformed into short term armies, while manufacture of any new heavy weapons is prohibited; thereafter, destructive weapons to be forbidden all states—If this fails, Daladier sees an armament race.

¶ Shanghai sees Japan complete a fortress in the International Settlement larger than any other building in the city. The four-story steel and concrete structure is 525 feet long and 225 feet wide. With smaller adjoining buildings it becomes a fortified city capable of withstanding a long siege. In emergency it can house the 28,000 Japanese in Shanghai. There are five-inch guns, tanks, armored cars, great stores of ammunition—From this base the Japanese could reduce Shanghai.

¶ Spain gets a Republican coalition Government, with a Cabinet of minor men. Martinez Barrios, who had a place in Lerroux's brief régime, becomes Premier. The situation is still full of difficulties, leaders of parties pulling in different directions. President Zamora, who says he will resign unless the leaders get together, faces strong contrary currents and decides to dissolve the Cortes. Socialists threaten to unite with Anarchists and Communists in a Labor front. The Church party sees its opportunity—It has never been for a Republic that separated church and state.

¶ Germany prepares to authorize physicians to end the sufferings of incurable patients. The attending physician must be backed up by two official doctors. Both the Lutheran Church and the Catholic Church oppose the imminent decree as anti-religious; even Berlin physicians express grave doubt—Who justly may brand a sick man as incurable?

¶ Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota lead in a formal celebration of Leif Ericson Day. Public schools of these states commemorate on Oct. 9 the landing of the hardy Norseman and his band of 35 on the American coast in the year 1000. Leif the Lucky wintered and cut timber. Leif's brother Thorvald was slain by American Indians in 1002 and buried in America. Snorre, son of Gudrid, Leif's sister-in-law, was the first white child born on American soil—Big celebrations should come with the unearthing of fuller records of those days.

¶ Hungary sees a blow delivered at those agitating for restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy with former Crown Prince Otto on the throne. Admiral Horthy, the Regent, condemns the move in an address before many distinguished politicians and declares Hungary's hope lies in its people remaining united and eliminating problems which would dissipate the force of the nation. Premier Julius Gömbös inaugurates a new national holiday, honoring Hungarian patriots who fell 85 years ago in fighting Emperor Franz Joseph—Thus end Hapsburg hopes for the present.

¶ Chicago, on the sixty-second anniversary of its famous fire, loses Mrs. O'Leary's equally famous cow that kicked over the lantern. Mrs. James R. Ledwell, who was then five-year-old Catherine O'Leary, breaks a long silence to declare there were five cows and a horse in their barn, but that her mother had not been milking at 9:30 at night and that there was no lantern in the barn. It is interesting to learn at last that the cow was not to blame—But it is probably a vain task to try to unscramble history now.

Great Republics Of South America Lead Peace Move

Brazil Unites in Honoring Meeting of Its Own, and Argentine President

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 9 (By U. P.)—Señor Augustin P. Justo, President of Argentina, and Senhor Getulio Vargas, President of Brazil, today witnessed a parade of troops in celebration of the visit of the Argentine leader. Sailors of the Argentine warships Moreno, Tucuman, Larioja and Mendoza led the march.

President Justo arrived here Saturday accompanied by an official party on the Moreno. New stamps have been issued to commemorate the President's visit, signifying the importance attached to it. They bear the likeness of a woman holding aloft a globe, with the Argentine and Brazilian flags at the bottom of the stamp.

Señor Justo brings a seven-point program for bettering relations between Argentina and Brazil. His visit was regarded as marking a break from the old diplomatic methods and a trend toward the new, quicker "personal contact" way.

Broad Scope of Subjects

During his five-day visit, the conversations will have included agreements against war, smuggling and for the promotion of cultural exchange and tourism. They will consider reduction of armaments and a tightening of trade relations between the two republics.

President Justo's right-hand man in the negotiations will be the Argentine foreign minister, Señor Saavedra Lamas, author of the proposed anti-war pact, motive force of the peace proposals at Mendoza for settlement of the war between Paraguay and Bolivia in the Gran Chaco, and foremost upholder of Argentina's "greater extension" attitude in world trade.

It will be to Señor Lamas that Señor Justo will turn for elucidation of what is believed to be the central objects of his visit—peace in South America and a return to normal trade.

The latter is considered of high importance, in view of the necessity of the republics for trade advantages to offset the depression, and the struggle by Great Britain, the United States, Japan, France, Italy and other countries for a share of the lucrative South American trade.

The visit is coincident with the important trade negotiations now going on between Argentina and the United States at Washington, where Argentina is urging strongly the expansion of her export trade to the United States, including such commodities as meats, hides, casein, flaxseed, wool and others.

Assured Markets Sought

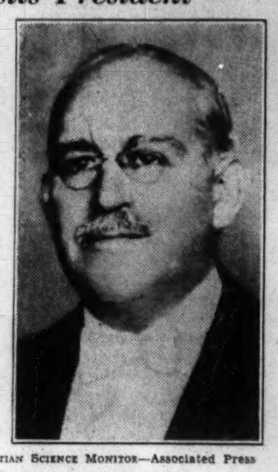
The trade talks will form part of a carefully worked-out plan to obtain assured markets for Argentine produce. Argentina is out to reclaim the Brazilian wheat market, which was largely lost to it through the United States-Brazil wheat and coffee exchange barter in 1931. Argentina's wheat exports have dropped as a result of the barter from 1,500,000 tons yearly to 700,000.

In an exclusive interview just before sailing from Mar del Plata, Argentina, President Justo said:

"The invitation of the Brazilian Government, which brought about this visit, has not been considered solely as an act of official courtesy but as a useful sequel to similar acts in our history which have borne good fruit, and which should be cultivated for the good of both countries and all the nations of America.

"The treaties to be signed in Rio de Janeiro constitute, by their number and importance, and the great extent of the interests they benefit, a work perhaps unique in the history of South America."

President Visits President



Right—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Associated Press

They Represent the New Diplomacy

Left—President Getulio Vargas of Brazil. Right—President Augustin P. Justo of Argentina.

Recovery Drive Starts Anew After Early August Setback

Week-End Developments Carry It to What Seems to Be Its Best Position for Some Time Owing to 'Buy-Now' Plan and Waning Inflation Talk

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—A week-end of swift developments carried the national recovery drive to the most advanced and promising position it has occupied since the early August setback to the impetus of its original forward surge.

Its major problems still existed in the form of a continued disparity between agricultural and industrial prices, tardy relaxation of credit and a serious labor controversy over "captive" mine working agreements, but in each of these situations there was more reason for expecting a solution than has appeared for several weeks.

In addition the NRA today got off to a flying start on its "buy now" campaign with every indication that it would be the first NRA propaganda scheme to achieve a real success. The notably high quality and the rational and convincing content of "buy now" advertising in today's newspapers has convinced NRA officials that they have at last, after several false moves, discovered the proper method of securing public support for the fundamentals of the recovery drive.

The agricultural price disparity problem shows signs of yielding before the determination to keep farm prices up, as evidenced in the establishment of the Commodity Corporation, an agency to which higher cotton prices has been assigned as its first task.

The most important credit-loosening movement of the month is expected on Wednesday, when the President has indicated he will announce the machinery whereby it is planned to free half of the $2,500,000,000 of deposits now tied up in closed banks.

Advance information is to the effect that the Treasury has virtually completed a comprehensive plan which will release nearly $1,500,000,000 through the medium of a new temporary government bank. This institution will allegedly pay over to receivers or conservators of closed banks debentures on the RFC in return for frozen assets. These debentures will be used to pay over 50 per cent of deposits.

Meanwhile the increasingly conservative monetary complexion of the Administration has served to allay some of the inflation fear which is blamed for freezing credit sources and is reputed in Treasury circles to have injected an encouraging note of stability in the financial situation.

The "captive" mine problem had moved temporarily to New York today, while the White House waited with considerable hope for a favorable aftermath to President Roosevelt's efforts of last Saturday to reconcile the great steel company owners of the mines with the United Mine Workers of America, over the allied problems of union recognition and the "check-off" system.

The White House is prepared to take drastic action in case the meeting of the American Iron & Steel Institute in New York tomorrow fails to produce the hoped-for basis for a compromise.

On the labor side word has been received that Mr. Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, had sent word to the H. C. Frick Coke Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, that he was ready to begin negotiations over the "check-off" system and other controverted points.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson opened the "buy now" campaign with an emphasis on its keynote that "better times are here," and that "prices are going up." This latter argument is the theme of every advertisement in long series which have been sent out from NRA headquarters to every newspaper, magazine, and large advertiser in the country.

Byrd Party Mounts Last Obstacles In Path to Antarctic

With the Antarctic spring less than three months away Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's second Antarctic expedition approaches the last barriers in its path to the open sea and Little America.

Amid the excitement and activity as the Jacob Ruppert took on the last of her cargo at the Charlestown Navy Yard came the word from Southport, N. C., that an agreement had been reached by Admiral Byrd's legal representative and the Stone Towing Line for towage charges on the Bear of Oakland which was brought into Boston from the lower North Carolina coast by tug.

With the payment of $650 agreed upon the libel proceedings threatened by the towing company are averted and the Bear is once more free to sail toward Dunedin, N. Z. It is expected that the Bear will leave her berth today and head south.

At Charlestown the loading of the Jacob Ruppert goes into its final phase. A few hundred tons of chain ballast will probably go abroad today. The vociferous part of the cargo—the sled dogs—are lined up in the crates that are to form their homes until the ice barrier is reached. The huge amounts of food supplies necessary for the two-year trip are aboard with an innovation for polar expeditions in the shape of two cows to supply the members with fresh milk until New Zealand is reached. One of the cows is a Jersey donated by the Deerfoot Farms Company, the other a Guernsey given by the National Guernsey Breeders Association.

Fresh Disorders Threaten in Cuba

HAVANA, Oct. 9 (AP)—Oriente Province and its capital, Santiago, seethed with unrest today because of labor troubles and serious food shortage. Adherents of former President Mario G. Menocal were reported preparing for a revolution in several Oriente towns.

In Havana, soldiers and radical members of the ABC Secret Society troopers searched for arms in homes of leading oppositionists.

Attempts to conciliate political differences between the Grau San Martin Administration and its opponents, meanwhile, advanced with the appointment by the pro-Grau student directory of four professors to enter negotiations broken off more than a week ago the Government's uncompromising rejection for its resignation.

New York 'Crusade' Seeks New Outlook for Needy Child

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Plans for a "Crusade for Children," the aim of which is to bring to every child who is a victim of the depression the special help and consideration it needs, are taking form here today.

With the announcement yesterday that Mr. Thomas W. Lamont had accepted the general chairmanship of the movement, in which seven child welfare organizations in New York City are taking part, it was revealed that the urgent claims of children for help in the emergency have been a matter of special concern to relief agencies for some time. The proposed "crusade" is in line with the recommendations made at the recent Washington meeting of the 1933 Mobilization for Human Needs, Mr. Lamont said.

The purpose of the "Crusade for Children" will be to spread knowledge of modern and correct methods of child welfare work and to raise funds for the thousands of children who are in the care of the agencies joining in the project. The crusade will be carried on under the auspices of the Child Welfare League of America, of which all the participating agencies are members, and with the coöperation and indorsement of the National Association of Community Chests and Councils.

Sharing in the work will be the Foster Home Department of the State Charities Aid Association, which places in permanent homes hundreds of destitute children annually; the department for homeless and transient boys of the Children's Aid Society, the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, the Fellowship House of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, which does follow-up and protective work for boys and girls who have been wards of the society in its institution and foster homes; the Home Bureau of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, which finds foster homes for hundreds of dependent children every year, and the Jewish Children's Clearing Bureau, which plans the care of destitute and dependent Jewish children in the city.

Funds raised in the crusade will be distributed among the participating agencies on the basis of the cost of financing these special projects in children's care for the coming year. A portion of the money raised will be allocated to the Child Welfare League of America, which numbers in its national membership 147 of the leading child welfare organizations throughout the country, and works directly with 11 of these member agencies in New York City.

Although not all of the organizations doing children's work in the city are taking part in the crusade, those who are represent every type of child welfare work here, it was said.

Lobby System Found Back Of Juror Bribery

Bar Association Says Contact Men Are Part of Court Racket

McArdle Asks Action

Protection From Lobbyist Is Held Greatest Need of Jury Members

A smooth system of courthouse lobbying is now recognized as the undercurrent of the alleged jury corruption which has goaded the Boston Bar Association into an investigation of legal practices.

So-called contact men hired by unscrupulous attorneys to buy up the votes of jurors are said to be part of the "racket" that the association aims to wipe out on the strength of evidence supplied by 50 "bribed" jurors.

Although the association's first step will be to study prospects of improving the system of selecting jurors, and thus equip the courts with men of sounder morals, other investigators claim that this will not strike at the fountainhead of the problem.

If Mr. X, contact man, meets Mr Z, juror, in the courthouse corridor and offers him so much for his vote, Mr. Z may sell his vote even though he has previously been a man of sound morals and found worthy of representing justice in the courts, as one investigator described it.

He may never before have been placed in a position that is so open to corruption. This is a fundamental point that sinks as deep as human nature, it is pointed out. What the juror needs is protection against the "lobbyist," it is held, and Mr. John A. McArdle, head of an investigating committee financed by business, would provide this protection by erasing the statutes behind which attorneys carry on their illegal practices.

Of primary importance, he said, is the statute that exempts jurors from testifying before the courts if their service on the bench is questioned.

Mr. McArdle's contention is that no group of men can be held responsible for picking out an average assortment of jurors from the voting lists who can be counted upon to stand by the guns of justice, when the laws are not strong enough to protect them from the temptations set up by professional "racketeers."

Through the activities of his commission, so-called hired contact men have disappeared lately from many of the courts. The present agitation, Mr. McArdle said, has warned them they are being closely watched.

Mr. McArdle's demand is for action, not more investigations. For two years his commission has studied charges of jury corruption.

The commission stands firmly on its assertion that there is jury fixing, whether those it has brought to trial are guilty or not guilty. Failure to obtain convictions in a great many cases causes Mr. McArdle to bring up the most salient point of how to bring the dishonest attorney to justice.

Working through contact men, the attorney keeps himself away from the crime picture. Even though four jurors confessed to accepting bribes and implicated a certain attorney, they failed to bring a conviction in one court trial.

Crisis Forces Geneva's Hand

NOBODY can pretend any longer that disarmament is an academic question, continually being quibbled over in a Geneva debating society.

Limitation of armament has become the test of future peace. Stripped to starkest reality, the issue lies between France and Germany. Is Germany to cast off the shackles of Versailles and rearm? Is the National Socialist Reich to prepare for the inevitable war which is so positively announced in Chancellor Hitler's autobiography? Or are France and its allies to forestall an attack from prepared Germany by precipitating a "preventative war"?

Or can the powers, assembled today at Geneva, agree on reduction of arms which will avert German rearming and thus avoid war, whether of "prevention" or of revenge?

The main contentions are plain:

1. Germany was forcibly disarmed by the peace treaties to prepare for reduction of the arms of others. This reduction has not come. Therefore the Reich claims a pledge was violated, releasing the bonds of Versailles.

2. France insists that the open warnings and the inner meaning of Hitlerite Germany prevent drastic disarmament today—to be followed, she fears, by an attack of 75,000,000 Germans on 45,000,000 Frenchmen. She proposes a mild, compromise form of disarmament involving a trial period, international supervision of armaments—particularly in Germany.

Germany refuses the compromise, insisting on its right of "samples" of the armaments forbidden at Versailles, and upon a commensurate reduction in French and other forces.

The time for a decision has come. The United States and Great Britain have combined this week-end to prevent a reckless rupture of negotiations by Germany, to be followed by rearmament. Yet Germany's impatience is easily understood: nearly 15 years since the original disarmament pledge was taken, a good 10 years of almost continuous and uniformly inconclusive disarmament talk. It has taken the powers these years to strip away nonessentials and arrive at the root of the difficulty. Can France and Germany make and keep the peace?

Japanese Forces Erect Barracks As Shanghai Fort

Heavily Armed Structure Is Put Up in Record Time for Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A record for speedy construction in Shanghai is believed to have been established in building the new Japanese barracks in Hongkew, Japanese section of the International Settlement. Larger by far than any other building in Shanghai, the barracks, which is really a fortress, was completed in less than 10 months.

This four-story structure of steel and concrete is being dedicated with an impressive military and naval display this autumn. It is 525 feet long and 225 feet wide, and several smaller buildings adjoining it make it a small fortified city capable of withstanding a prolonged siege.

The barracks is intended as headquarters for the Japanese naval landing party at Shanghai, which has been unostentatiously increased until it totals about 2000 men. But the barracks has accommodations sufficient to house the entire Japanese population of Shanghai, 28,000 men, women and children, in case of an emergency.

The Shanghai building is patterned after the Third Infantry Barracks of the Japanese army at Azabu, Tokyo. Its walls are thick enough to withstand considerable artillery fire and its roof will carry five-inch guns. Its windows are built to face three ways, commanding all approaches by machine-gun emplacements.

All entrances are protected by heavy steel doors which may be rolled down in case of attack. The building incloses a drill ground upon which 2500 men may maneuver at once. In an adjoining steel building accommodations are provided for tanks, armored cars, and great stores of ammunition.

With the completion of the barracks, Hongkew, which was origin-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 6)

Spanish Parliament Dissolved; New Elections Due in November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Oct. 9—The first period of the Spanish republican régime comes to an end with the momentous decision to dissolve the constituent Cortes, which was taken at the meeting of the new Cabinet today.

After the meeting the Premier, Señor Martinez Barrios, went to the Palace to present the decrees which President Alcala Zamora then signed.

Elections are fixed for Nov. 19 and a Cortes, no longer constituent but ordinary, is scheduled to meet Dec. 8.

The Barrios Cabinet is a Republican coalition government, composed mainly of minor men.

Conservatives, Agrarians and Socialists refused to participate.

The Cabinet list includes:

Premier, Diego Martinez Barrios.
Minister of War, Vicent Iranzo.
Minister of State, Claudio Sanchez Albornoz.
Minister of the Interior, Rico Avello.
Minister of Education, Domingo Barnes.
Minister of the Treasury, Gomez Lara.
Minister of Public Works, Rafael Guerra Del Rio.
Minister of Agriculture, Cirilo Del Rio.
Minister of Industry, Gordon Ordax.
Minister of the Navy, Pita Romero.
Minister of Justice, Juan Botella Asensi.
Minister of Labor, P. I. Suner.
Minister of Communications, Emilio Palomo.

Difficulties facing the President are not yet over. The Constitution allows him to dissolve Parliament only twice and a second dissolution endangers his position.

The Socialists, strongest party, are challenging his right to appoint any member from the Lerroux Cabinet owing to the vote of non-confidence Oct. 3. The maintain that dissolution of the constitutional Cortes before termination of its work is dangerous and likely to place power in the hands of reactionary elements threatening the régime, namely the Church Party, especially as the Republican parties are now all at sixes and sevens.

This explains partly the length of the crisis, terminated only when President Zamora affirmed his intention to resign unless party leaders composed their differences. That Señor Lerroux's lieutenant, Señor Barrios, should have accepted the Premiership is taken as evidence that prolongation of the crisis would have endangered the Republic.

Socialists are now threatening a united labor front with Anarchists and Communists.

The Monitor Index

Monday, Oct. 9, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11
News of Sports—Page 13

Features

Events Tonight 4
Radio Time-Table 4
The Children's Page 8
The Home Forum 9
Redemptive Vision
(With Dutch Translation)
News of Art, Music and the Theater 12
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Things Present

In discussing wars and rumors of wars, Mr. Abbot reminds us that "fear is the very factor which most contributes toward the end apprehended." Read his "Watching World Go By" on the Editorial Page.

Another interesting installment of "An International Alphabet" appears on the Children's page.

Your Dutch friend who is studying English may welcome the opportunity of comparing an interesting article and its translation, on the Home Forum page.

The first of a series of Junior Cross-Words appears on the inside back page. Look, also, for another remarkable typewriter drawing.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page, the Home Building and Gardening page, and another Letter Puzzle.

America Is Ready To Aid Powers In Arms Agreement

Roosevelt Back of Davis in Trying for Franco-German Accord

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—The American State Department is today "standing by" in constant readiness to assist France and Germany to an arms compromise which will permit continuance of the disarmament effort.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, are strongly behind Mr. Norman Davis, Ambassador-at-Large, in any contacts he may arrange in Geneva between French and German delegates. The Administration is meanwhile standing shoulder-to-shoulder with Great Britain and France to prevent any extreme German demand from upsetting the whole European situation.

Three possible courses are envisaged here:

Either Germany will prove cooperative and agree with the French-American-British plan, or further concessions will be given the Reich in the shape of "samples" of the heavy armament now forbidden Germany, or else the present disarmament attempt must be adjourned like the London economic conference with little assurance of tangible reconvening.

None of these three courses is regarded as satisfactory, and it is purely a choice of the lesser of three evils. Washington leans officially toward acceptance of the French compromise. In any event, it wishes to prevent an open rupture, and Mr. Davis has naturally been instructed to go to any lengths to avert that result.

Three separate warnings to Germany, from Britain, France and the United States, over the week-end are regarded as having been responsible for a withdrawal of extreme German claims and as possibly opening the way for profitable disarmament negotiations in the coming days.

State Department officials are sure that the fundamental issues could not have been put up to the bureau as it meets today more clearly than has been the case in the last 48 hours. They recognize that what is possibly a final crisis in the disarmament movement has been reached, and that imminent events are very likely to be decisive, one way or another.

The three courses which are now open may not lead to ultimate pacification, and certainly adjournment of the present effort would lead to an opposite result, but officials are not quite so aroused as they were when the German demand busrt on Saturday. They then felt that only quick protests could prevent an explosion; they protested in company with other great powers; and the explosion has been prevented thus far.

With Mr. J. Pierrepont Moffat, head of the Western European Division of the State Department, in closest touch with Mr. Hull and the wires from Geneva humming, every effort is being expended to make the United States' contribution to disarmament full and timely.

U. S. Offer Rejected By Filipino Senate

MANILA, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Senate tonight rejected the terms of Philippine independence proffered by Congress. These provide for insular freedom in 10 years, restriction of imports to the United States during the interim, and retention of American military reservation in the islands.

Tonight's voice vote ratified previous Senate action. The House is expected to concur tomorrow.

Both Mr. Manuel Quezon and Mr. Sergio Osmena, majority and minority leaders of the Senate, said however, that concurrent action on the present motion would not kill the Hawes-Cutting Independence Act, holding that it could be accepted up to Jan. 17.

Britain to Act As Mediator In Arms Parleys

London Firm Against Any Convention Permitting Rearmament

Hint of Cabinet Split

Group Urging Delay as Best Policy Held in Ascendant

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 9—Fresh talks between Germany and its neighbors, with Britain in the rôle of "honest broker" trying to restore "confidence" between them are expected here to take place at Geneva where the Disarmament Bureau is meeting, shortly following the Cabinet meeting this afternoon.

Sir John Simon, due to arrive at Geneva on Thursday, when Britain will do its utmost to secure agreement in full realization that the German armament claims have seriously perturbed other European powers. The question is thus regarded as primarily political and no longer departmental or technical.

In this situation the British Government intends to do its utmost to find a basis for agreement—but only from the definite standpoint that in no circumstances will it sign an "armament" convention.

This is interpreted as an indication that Britain has decided to stand firm on the question of "token" arms—that is, samples or prototypes of the various arms used by other powers which is one of the principal demands put forward by Germany.

While it is a rigid rule that what goes on in the cabinet meetings must not be disclosed, this in closest touch with Downing Street believe that there are two main schools of thought among members of the British Government, one headed by the Minister, seeking to postpone the day of final decision in the hope of a last-minute agreement, the other holding that the only road by which German rearmament can be prevented is by a clear-cut statement that Britain will not tolerate it and will be ready to concert with the other powers as to how to prevent it.

The first school appears to hold the upper hand at the moment. But there are believed to be signs that a false move on the part of the German negotiators might change the balance.

Reich Shows Eagerness To Reach Accord On Unsolved Arms Issues

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 9 — Germany's eagerness to reach an accord on the disarmament questions still unsolved was stressed by Count Rudolf Nadolny, German representative at the private Disarmament Bureau this afternoon. The bureau decided not to adjourn the meeting of the general commission, which is to be held Oct. 16, as scheduled.

During the remaining days a further effort will be made by continuance of the private conversations and negotiations to remove the existing divergencies of opinion, particularly as regards the question of defensive weapons claimed by the disarmed countries during the experimental period and the question of penalties. The time for technical discussions is now over and what is required is political decisions. Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the conference, informed the Bureau that the result of his visits to the various European capitals during the summer in order to secure a larger measure of agreement is likely to help in the preparation of the second reading of the British disarmament plan. Some of its articles will have to be amended in the light of any agreements that may be reached.

The British delegation accepted the task of incorporating in their plan an agreement that is hoped to be reached during the present conversations.

With the meeting of its Bureau this afternoon, the 20-month old Disarmament Conference enters upon its most difficult and acute stage with its biggest problem still unsolved.

It had been hoped that during the four months' interval in which the conference has suspended its work, a measure of agreement on a basic disarmament scheme might have been reached among the great powers. But the gulf dividing them is as wide as ever. Diplomatic negotiations taking place at Paris and Geneva between the five great powers has not given the results hoped for and private conversations have sought some compromise.

German insistence on immediate possession of prototypes of weapons denied it by the Treaty of Versailles, such as heavy artillery, war planes and light tanks has complicated the already difficult situation and forms the most serious obstacle to any agreement.

The French and British are reported to be very firm in opposition to the German claim. The United States is equally vigorously opposed to the German demand. It is, however, yet hoped that Germany, in view of the general hostility with which its counter-proposals have been received by the great powers might be led to modify its demands and prove it is not taking advantage of the disarmament difficulties to increase its own armaments. Difficult though the negotiations and bargaining may be there is as yet no question of postponing the general

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Labor Gains Step to Equality By Italy's Corporative State

Parity of Contract Assured by Mussolini Method of Guaranteeing Workers' Rights—Good Will of People Is Vital Element

Fascism, started in Italy, has spread rapidly, in one form or another, to other countries, bringing many millions of people under the dictatorial form of government. Italian Fascism is based on what is known as the corporative state, now in its experimental stage under Signor Mussolini's guidance. It is timely, therefore, to give a comprehensive account of this new form of state. This task has been undertaken by the Rome correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in six articles—to appear on alternate days—of which this is the last.*

By Paul Cremona

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROME—The success which the Fascist corporative experiment has hitherto had, and in particular the widespread belief that the industrial peace Italy has been enjoying is due exclusively to its corporative organization, has attracted the attention of eminent statesmen, economists and students from all parts of the world to the Fascist corporative system. Already some countries are considering the advisability of taking the Fascist system as a model for similar reforms.

It has often been suggested that should Fascism be overthrown, little or nothing of its present institutions would remain after its fall. Even the most stubborn opponents of Signor Mussolini are, however, ready to admit that the one certain survivor of all the political developments of Fascism would be the trades union system of syndicates, federations, confederations and corporations, which could be continued under any conceivable form of government. The changed political situation that would naturally follow such a contingency would require some important modifications to the existing system, but its basic conception would certainly be maintained. It may be, therefore, concluded that, whatever may be the future of Fascism, the corporative system now in force in Italy will not be altered in a substantial way.

For the last eight years the syndical and corporative system has dominated Italian national life. Its fundamental ideals have already exercised a profound influence upon all branches of the nation's activities and will increase that influence in the future. These ideals may be roughly distinguished as economic, political, social and moral.

That the corporative system is in the highest degree political is a commonplace, and its economic machinery is, in fact, dovetailed into the political structure of the state through two constitutional bodies, the Fascist Grand Council and the Chamber of Deputies. The Presidents of the National Fascist Confederations of Industry and of Agriculture are members of the Fascist Grand Council.

Treated as Peers

Of the 1000 names of parliamentary candidates submitted to the Grand Council and from which is compiled the list of 400 names ultimately submitted to the electorate, no fewer than 800 are put forward by the national confederations of the legally recognized trade unions. It has often been surmised that the composition of the Chamber of Deputies may be developed into a yet more strictly economic body, and the possibility of the unification of the Chamber of Deputies with the National Council of Corporations and the consequent formation of a Corporative Chamber has been freely discussed during the last few months.

The social and moral aspects of the corporative system are highly important. "You are not," Signor Mussolini told the workmen of Dalmine in 1919, "the poor, the humble, the rejected, according to the old rhetoric of literary socialism; you are the producers, and it is as such that you claim the right to treat with the industrialists as peers with peers." Thus, as Signor Bottai, former Minister of Corporations, has acutely pointed out, Signor Mussolini broke away from the "tragic error" of liberalism, which "admitted the working classes to political rights, without assuring to them parity of contract, that is, equality of civil rights."

The moral advance thus won for the workers is reflected in the manifold social benefits bestowed upon the workers, not as an act of charity but as the due of good Fascist citizens. One of the essential conditions of the legal recognition of a syndicate is that beside the protection of the economic and moral interests of its members the association proposes to promote, and does actually promote, the assistance, instruction, and moral and patriotic education of its members. Thus the statue of the association may provide for vocational schools and institutions aiming at improving national production culture or art.

Educative Functions

Under Article 27, the Labor Charter laid down as a program the perfecting of accident insurance; the improvement and extension of maternity assistance; insurance against industrial diseases and tuberculosis as a step toward insurance against sickness in all forms; the perfecting of insurance against involuntary unemployment, and special forms of endowment insurance for young workers.

Moreover, by Article 29 the charter declared that the assistance of the individual represented, whether members or nonmembers, is a privilege and a duty of the professional associations. If this ideal has not yet been fully attained, there is no gainsaying that much has been accomplished, and that the National "Afterwork" Institution (Dopolavoro) has enriched the lives of millions with healthy instruction and recreation.

In spite of the many advantages it has given to both masters and men, the corporative system has also its critics. It has often been asked whether the system would have the same economic efficiency and produce the same admirable results in other countries not ruled by Fascist political methods, where the masters and men are not compelled to accept orders from the Government. In other words, is the industrial peace of Italy to be attributed to the inherent merits of the corporative system or is it due to the political pressure of a strong and highly centralized government?

One of the principal achievements of the Fascist Government has been the abolition of strikes and lockouts. It has been rightly pointed out that the epidemic of strikes which had raged through the country before the arrival of the Fascist Government and which arose on the most trivial occasions, had already died down almost to nothing before strikes and lockouts were prohibited by the Fascist industrial legislation of 1926. Hence it has been argued that this mighty achievement should be ascribed not so much to the corporative system as to the political strength of the Government.

Conformity of Public

In this connection it would be interesting to know what the Government would do if a strike on a large scale were declared, since it is manifestly impossible to fine or imprison scores of thousands of persons. It would be just as pertinent to ask what the Government would do if all the citizens were to refuse to pay their taxes. It is evident that the Government would be helpless in either case.

But, just as people pay their taxes because they know that the machinery of government would stop without money, so in Italy they refrain from striking because they are convinced that direct action in industrial disputes would be harmful to their own interest, and, moreover, because they know that such action would be mercilessly repressed and punished by a government determined to maintain order and discipline and able to do it.

If one looks at the whole corporative scheme from the viewpoint of practical politics, the conclusion to be arrived at is that the whole body of Fascist corporative doctrine and legislation is based on the exigencies of government. The whole conception of the corporative state is to identify the Government with the economic life of the nation, and to place in its hands full and direct political control of all the activities of the nation. In this respect, the Fascist syndical organization is simply a suitable and ingenious instrument of government which enables the basis of control and direction from above to be carried into practical effect in the field of production. Hence it is to the directing power behind the syndical organization, rather than the organization itself, to which credit must be given for the success of the experiment and for the nation's economic improvement that has taken place under Fascism.

Owing to the well-known political conditions existing in Italy it is difficult to ascertain whether the satisfaction said to be felt by both employers and workers on the actual working of the corporative system is really genuine. Occasionally one hears criticism from the workers who complain that the corporative system favors the masters against the men, but since similar complaints are also made by the employers, the impartial observer is forced to conclude that the scales are not unevenly held.

Quite apart from these considerations, the corporative system has brought many advantages to both masters and men. Order and security are indispensable factors of economic security. The state has guaranteed such security and the masters have largely benefited from it. This class has contributed with a certain largeness of sacrifices to the political exigencies of the moment and has held fast during the present crisis without too heavy sacrifices from the workers. Considerable economic advantages have been gained by both masters and men, and Fascist Italy now claims to be, in the field of social legislation, among the foremost of the European nations.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

RICHMOND, VA.

Sydnor & Hundley
108 E. Grace St.
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA
FURNITURE
RUGS
DRAPERIES
SHADES
LINOLEUMS

WRIGHT'S
SILVER CREAM
Miller & Rhoads
"THE SHOPPING CENTER"
RICHMOND, VA.

Humphrey Case Tests Roosevelt's Power in Boards

Refusal of Commissioner to Accept Removal Due for Test in Courts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—Although removed from the Federal Trade Commission by President Roosevelt Saturday, Mr. William E. Humphrey refused to accept the dismissal and appeared at the commission's meeting this morning. He presented a communication charging that the Chief Executive had no power to oust him, and indicating his determination to make a legal fight for his seat.

In reply, the three sitting members of the body, under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles H. March, the single Republican, resolved to recognize the valadity of the executive order removing Mr. Humphrey, and we hereby decline to further recognize Mr. Humphrey as a member of the Federal Trade Commission."

The issues arising from the "Humphrey case" may be far-reaching as defining the authority of the President to dismiss members of Washington's fast-growing independent commissions.

The Federal Trade Commission is one of the most important bodies in the Government. It has become even more important through passage of the new Securities Law, which it is to administer under delegation by Congress. The commission was established in 1914 as a bipartisan, continuing body with the seven-year terms of the five commissioners so arranged as to expire on different years.

No Charges Preferred

Some months ago, President Roosevelt asked for Mr. Humphrey's resignation, although his term had several years to run. No charges were preferred against him. The President stated the case with utmost frankness. Mr. Humphrey's views were contrary to the Administration's policies, and hence he was asked to quit. Mr. Humphrey declined.

An exchange of correspondence followed, and the situation stayed until last Saturday when Mr. Roosevelt summarily "removed" the commissioner and named Mr. George C. Matthews, a progressive Republican of Wisconsin, to the post. The law specifies that not more than three members of the commission shall belong to the same political party.

Though normally a Republican—such is the confused state of party labels at the present juncture—Mr. Matthews is probably more closely aligned to the President's thought than conservative members of the Democratic Party, like Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia. However, this has nothing to do with the direct issue of the case.

Degree of Executive Power

The specific question in the Humphrey case which has arisen in clear-cut and unmistakable form is the degree of executive authority over independent federal commissions. Mr. Humphrey declines to quit and asserts Mr. Roosevelt's action is "in direct violation of the law."

Mr. Roosevelt's opposition to Mr. Humphrey is fairly understandable. The latter represents an ultra-conservative viewpoint, poles apart from the Rooseveltian new deal. First named by Mr. Coolidge to his job, he was reappointed by Mr. Hoover. But here again Mr. Humphrey's views are held, by the legal authorities examining the matter, to be immaterial to the major issue. The question is, can a President remove at will a member of the Trade Commission, the Tariff Commisison, the Reserve Board, simply because that member happens to disagree with him on matters of policy?

This is a first class issue. On the answer to this problem hangs vitally important questions in the development of the big new commissions now coming into vogue in Washington. Carried one step further, the Roosevelt procedure would mean that the membership of these commissions would be altered with each change of Administration. The Republican old guard is preparing to make a fight over the matter, and "the Humphrey case" seems destined for the courts, perhaps for the Supreme Court.

Conant Takes Office As Harvard President

Prof. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, takes office late today in a simple inaugural ceremony patterned after that of Prof. John Leverett, president, in 1707.

The ceremony is severe in its simplicity in opinion of those who remember the gala celebration when Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell took office 25 years ago. Following the 1907 program, Mr. Phillip P. Chase, university marshal, conducts the custodians of the college insignia; Mr. Arthur L. Endicott, the comptroller, with the keys; Mr. Robert P. Blake, director of the university library with the charter, seals and records; followed by the Fellows of Harvard College, into the Faculty Room, University Hall. The exercises are opened with a short prayer by Dean Willard Sparry following which Mr. George Agassiz, president of the board of overseers, presents the insignia of office to Dr. Conant.

Collection of Back Taxes Gains in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9—Collection of delinquent taxes showed a marked increase here during September as compared with the same period last year, according to the receiver of taxes.

Through a canvassing system of delinquent tax accounts, approximately 12,000 more bills have been collected this year than for the same time last year, which means, in figures, that nearly $9,000,000 of city tax delinquency and $4,500,000 of school tax delinquency has been collected or $432,503 in excess of the same period a year ago. Collection of current taxes also has been remarkably good, $36,000,000 of a levy of $58,000,000 already being paid to the receiver of taxes.

Upholds Women's End of Legion

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Mrs. William H. Biester

Philadelphia Woman Is Elected President of the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Legion.

Great Britain to Act As Mediator in Parleys

(Continued from Page 1)

conference, which is due to open Oct. 16.

While the major problems will not be raised until some compromise has been reached, there are various technical aspects of disarmament which might be dealt with at once and before the major issue of the extent to which German equality can be implemented is faced. Meanwhile intense private negotiations between the various delegations are proceeding in which Mr. Norman H. Davis, American delegate, is leading.

Conversations at present are restricted to the five great powers and hope has not been altogether lost that Germany may prove more responsive to the counsel of moderation which has been given to it from many quarters.

New Paris Arms Plan Launched by Daladier As Arms Parley Opens

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 9—The Disarmament Conference which reopens at Geneva today with a meeting of the Bureau will have before it a clear, concrete statement of the policy of France. Defined by Mr. Eduard Daladier, Premier, at radical party congress at Vichy yesterday this firm stand for progressively controlled disarmament is seen by press comments today to have the almost solid support of the French people.

Gone are the stubborn cries of "security first." Gone are the impractical demands for an international army at the disposal of the League. Gone is the insistence on immediate internationalization of civil aviation. And in its place is this concise declaration of France's position by M. Daladier:

"The period of four years during which control will be organized and put into practice, while different types of armies are being transformed progressively into short-term armies, excluding semi-military formations, and while states, at present free to arm, submit to prohibition to manufacture any new heavy weapons; then, control having proved efficacious, weapons of destruction will thereafter be forbidden to all states—such are essential ideas of the disarmament plan which today has won the approval of Britain, the United States, Italy, Russia and many other countries."

Unless there is such accord on the establishing of effective control, to be followed by substantial arms reduction, M. Daladier warned that an armament race would result which would lead to war and the destruction of civilization. Going straight to the heart of the European problem—relations between France and Germany—he insisted that France does not contest the Reich's right to existence as a great nation and has not the slightest intention of threatening or humiliating any people.

"But what does Germany want? Why are the youth on the other side of the Rhine being drilled for combat? Why these repeated manifestations by regimented masses? Why this refusal of the first stage of disarmament? Why demand the right to construct today costly material of war which will have to be destroyed shortly after being put into service, if the convention is signed?"

Taking an equally forthright stand on French internal policies, M. Daladier denounced both inflation and devaluation, and declared that France will remain on the gold standard. Reëstablishment of French finances, on which the safety of the franc largely depends, will be assured within a week after Parliament meets, or the country will have another government, M. Daladier affirmed.

Reich Denies Seeking Immediate Equality In Arms With France

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 9—Denial that Germany seeks either immediate arms equality with France or even equality at the end of five years is issued semiofficially here.

Germany after this period, according to a semiofficial report, will only demand further disarmament by other powers. While every discrimination against Germany in the matter of armament, the same report continues, must be eliminated, Germany is not out to demand the same quantity of arms as other states.

The time has now come, it is contended, when the powers must show whether they genuinely intend to give Germany equal status in arms by initiating reduction of their own armaments on the basis of the Macdonald plan.

Germany's attitude toward disarmament is declared to be unchanged, namely, that this country does not wish to rearm, but if other powers refuse to disarm, then Germany must have equality in rearmament. Otherwise only failure can result from Geneva, it is stated, since Germany cannot compromise in this matter and attempts to force her to adopt another attitude will lead nowhere.

Battle of Leuthen Recalled

The reference made by M. Edouard Daladier, French Premier, in yesterday's speech before the French Radical Party conference to "the great and glorious people of 65,000,000 in the heart of Europe" has not passed unappreciated here. But his other references to the institution of progressive disarmament through permanent automatic supervision of armaments finds less response in the afternoon press here today. Germany appears little inclined to yield to any demand to abolish its semi-military formations or to accept a trial period on armament control or sanctions.

Official German conversations in London and Rome over the weekend are interpreted here merely as restatements, with greater precision, of this country's position. They were given, it is declared, because those countries asked for them, so that neither France nor the United States might have cause for complaint that they did not at first receive similar statements.

While official Germany is stressing its pacific intentions, National Socialist "storm troopers" in Silesia, consisting of both picked troopers and storm detachments, took part in a march past on Sunday before Col. Ernst Roehm, chief of the general staff of the Storm Detachments. On Saturday these detachments were treated to a lecture of importance on the battle of Leuthen won by Frederick the Great, in the Seven Years War.

Quick Training in Germany

The scene was made all the more vivid by the personification of Frederick through the Berlin actor Otto Gebuehr, who appeared on horseback and harangued the National Socialist troopers much as the warrior king is supposed to have addressed his troops before the battle. Herr Gebuehr urged the present-day German youth to acquire and be worthy of the accomplishments of their ancestors.

Colonel Heines, head of the Silesian storm detachments, in a speech at Breslau yesterday in connection with the ceremony, stressed the fact that the time of capitulation and cowardice had gone by for Germany. They knew, he said, that they only were unarmed in the midst of armed nations. National Socialist troopers had no arms, but they had unbending will and a strong, pure faith, he added.

The Silesian parade serves to recall the fact that, according to reliable reports, members of these military formations are being sent for a short period of service with the Reichswehr. The period, which is stated to be only 14 days, hardly suggests that the object of this training was military. Rather it is regarded as an attempt to make an opportunity for the Reichswehr and these formations to come closer together.

Hitherto the Reichswehr has been entirely outside of politics and some would see in this new fraternization attempts to bring National Socialist ideals in its ranks.

Vassar Opened to Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 9—Vassar College has opened its classes to unemployed men and women free of charge again this year. This experiment in community coöperation was initiated with success last year when a number of young persons attended classes. Any courses may be taken and there are no requirements for entrance. No credit is given.

Demand Develops For Prison Guards Of Improved Type

Men Needed Who Can See Prisoners' Viewpoint With Sympathy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 9—The old-time conception of the prison guard as a brutal, cold-blooded and ignorant person is on the way out, according to speakers at the sixty-third congress of the American Prison Association here today.

Discussing results of practical studies in the selection and training of staffs for modern penal institutions, Maj. Mark O. Kimberling, superintendent of the New Jersey Reformatory at Rahway, and Mr. Oliver C. Short, employment commissioner of Maryland, described what had been done in this direction in their states.

Mr. Short declared that a need has developed for officers who "have intelligence and can see the prisoners' viewpoint as well as that of the administration." This he said requires that they "can think quickly, understand men and possess a social point of view."

The mental effect of prison life on persons sent to penal institutions was stressed by Dr. Frederick S. Baldi, medical director of Philadelphia County Prisons. He held that there should be "an intermediate institution to care for mental delinquents who do not belong either in a mental hospital or prison."

The crime reduction work being done by boys' clubs in slum areas in the big cities was stressed by Mr. R. K. Atkinson of New York, director of education for the Boys' Clubs of America, at a meeting of that organization simultaneous with the Prison Association Congress today. He reviewed the history of the Boys' Club idea, tracing it to Providence, R. I., 60 years ago. It was started with a single reading-room; today there are three Boys' Clubs there with a membership of 5000, he added.

"About six months ago," he continued, "the National Surety Company reported Providence had by far the best record for security against burglary and similar offenses. The police pass on the credit to the Boys' Clubs."

Careful students of crime, he declared, have reached three conclusions:

"First. The great majority of our law-breakers come from well-defined areas in our cities.

"Second. Crime is a group activity. In 90 per cent of juvenile offenses studied, two or more boys were concerned. If we are going to handle crime, we must learn to handle groups.

"Third. Juvenile delinquency is seldom deliberately planned. It is the spirit of adventure, finding outlets in unsocial behavior."

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Many Comedy Mud Pies

The public already grows weary of calumny and mud slinging in this mayoralty drive.

Said Mr. John Jackson Walsh, radiocasting last night for the candidacy of Senator Henry Parkman Jr.:

"I will vote for one whose principal argument is his own business for the job and not the shortcoming of his rivals."

Storm Signals on Cape Cod

A storm is blowing up down Cape Cod way and a sand dune or two may be blown right out to sea by the wind that Brig.-Gen. Needham's report to Governor Ely is liable to stir up. Following the revelation made when police pounded in the doors of the Casa Madrid Club on the Cape, the General sent a corps of detectives scouting facts and rumors relative to lawlessness in this resort section.

General Needham will confer with the Governor tomorrow and a course of action will be chosen. Some commentators expect to see the resultant wind blow right through the Barnstable district court room.

For Shorter Electric Bills

One may expect to see the counsel for the Edison Illuminating Company of Boston staggering up the State House steps beneath tomes of figures and profound documents. The Department of Public Utilities has instructed the company to furnish information relating to its assets, liabilities and operations in order to determine if it can furnish electricity at a reduced rate.

The real fun will be in deciphering the record for, according to certified accountants, jig-saw puzzles are simple compared with utility company's books.

To Review State Machinery

Out of Washington came the alarming news that Massachusetts might have to subject its public works machinery to a test of constitutionality before it could receive federal funds under the NRA. Nothing but bewilderment reigned in the State House about this story today. Mr. W. E. Dorman, Senate counsel, was certain all the Massachusetts machinery was constitutionally sound.

The only solution seems to be that the story emanated from the request of Mr. Harold Ickes, public works administrator, that certain states give the Federal Government a check on the law under which the state's bonds are to be issued. This request, which is probably now on the Governor's desk, does not constitute a challenge of constitutionality, it is believed.

Mark Twain Name Barred

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Mrs. Ida Bailey Judd, founder and president of the Mark Twain Association of Admirers of the Works of Samuel L. Clemens, announced to members last night that the organization had lost its name. She said trustees of the author's estate have ruled against the title. Mrs. Judd said she was informed by an attorney for the State that the organizatoion's name was too much like that of the company which handles sales of Mark Twain's writings.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Collier Inn
COLUMBIA RD. AT 18TH ST.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Dinners 50c, 65c
Sundays 65c, 75c
Deluxe Dinner Served Daily and Sunday, $1.00
Chicken Served Every Day

Avignone Freres
1777 Columbia Road
CATERERS
CONFECTIONERS
Ice Creams and Fancy Ices
Pastries and Candies
DINE in our delightful Mezzanine Dining Room
Enjoy the varied cuisine of a distinguished French chef.
SUNDAY DINNER, $1.00
During the Week, 75c
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pure Food Store
MORRIS BLUMENTHAL, Prop.
5548 Connecticut Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone CLEVELAND 4500
Quality groceries, meats, poultry, fish, fruits, vegetables, squabs, lobsters, etc. Now serving over 300 families in Chevy Chase, Edgemoor and Battery Park. Five trucks and special delivery car insure prompt service.
MEMBER DISTRICT GROCERY STORES, INCORPORATED
We sell at their advertised prices.

Thompson's Dairy
HIGH QUALITY
DAIRY PRODUCTS
2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

Big Sale of
FALL BULBS
TULIPS (large bulbs)
39c and 45c Doz.
HYACINTHS (large)
3 bulbs for 19c
LANSBURGH'S
7th, 8th and E
WASHINGON, D. C.

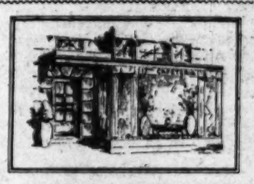
FALL GROSNER
SUITS
$29.75
Better hurry—as these SUITS are only $29.75 because they were purchased way in advance. No more when our present stock is gone.
GROSNER
of 1325 F Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

La Coiffure Chic
for the Winter Season
The pompadour of the "Gay Nineties" again claims the attention of la dame chic for the fall of 1933. Wave your hair back from your face with a few ringlets en coup de vent.
C. S. Gaston of Paris
1726 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
Potomac 6440 WASHINGTON, D. C.

A quality ideal—that won't be lowered!
St. Albans 2 Trouser
Suits $29.50
"The Young Men's Shop"
1319-1321 F Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The House of Courtesy
October is
COAT MONTH
at Philipsborn
"Fashion and Quality" is the keynote of this superb collection . . . the prices speak for themselves . . . $69.75, $89.75, $100.
Philipsborn
606-614 ELEVENTH STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.
And we suggest buying now before further price rises.



17th Cafeteria
724 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
One block west of The White House
HOME COOKING
Breakfast 25c-35c
Luncheon 35c-50c
Dinner a la Carte
Fresh Vegetables

The Allies' Inn
1703 New York Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
GUEST ROOMS

Telegraph Your Flower Orders
FLOWERS
The Gift of Beauty and Understanding
We take pride in offering you an individualized flower service in the modern mode.
Gude's
MAIN STORE, 1212 F ST.
Phone NAtional 4278
Other Gude Bros. Co. Flower Shops at 3103 14th Street 5016 Conn. Avenue 1124 Conn. Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington
NOW—for a Limited Time . . .
Specially Lowered Prices on
Personal Christmas Cards
—and now is the time to make a most advantageous selection—for you have time to make unhurried choice, you will have time to address them during your leisure, our stocks are generously varied, and the special prices offered now are much less than those that will prevail later in the season. To send your friends out of town, we particularly suggest that you choose from our selection of cards depicting Washington Winter scenes. Prices as low as $7 a hundred.
ENGRAVING, FIRST FLOOR

HIGHEST QUALITY
Milk, Cream and Cottage Cheese....
Chestnut Farms Dairy is internationally known as "The World's Model" . . . an honor won purely because of the SUPERIOR QUALITY . . . the dependable SAFETY . . . the absolute PURITY of its products. Use them EVERY DAY in your cooking . . . and ask for them by name.

EXTRA QUALITY—NO EXTRA COST!
CHESTNUT FARMS DAIRY
Washington, D. C. DEcatur 1011

Reich Considers Legal Euthanasia For 'Incurables'

Church Groups Aroused by Proposed Extension of the Penal Code

By the Associated Press

BERLIN, Oct. 9—The Ministry of Justice in a detailed memorandum explaining the National Socialist aims regarding the German penal code Saturday announced its intention to authorize physicians to end the sufferings of "incurable patients."

The memorandum, still lacking the force of law, proposed that "it shall be made possible for physicians to end the tortures of incurable patients, upon request, in the interests of true humanity."

This proposed legal recognition of euthanasia—the act of providing a painless and peaceful death—raised a number of fundamental problems of a religious, scientific and legal nature.

Wide Discussion Aroused

The Roman Catholic newspaper Germania, hastened to observe:

"The Catholic faith binds the conscience of its follower not to accept this method of shortening the sufferings of incurables who are tormented by pain."

In Lutheran circles, too, the proposal is firmly opposed.

A large section of the German people, it was expected in some interested circles, might ignore the provisions for euthanasia, which overnight has become a widely-discussed word in the Reich.

In medical circles the question was raised as to just when a man is incurable and when his life should be ended.

According to the present plans of the Ministry of Justice, incurability would be determined not only by the attending physician, but also by two official doctors who would carefully trace the history of the case and personally examine the patient.

Legal Question Unsolved

In insisting that euthanasia shall be permissible only if the accredited attending physician is backed by two experts who so advise, the Ministry believes a guarantee is given that no life still valuable to the State will be wantonly destroyed.

The legal question of who may request the application of euthanasia has not been definitely solved. The Ministry merely has proposed that either the patient himself shall "expressly and earnestly" ask it, or "in case the patient no longer is able to express his desire, his nearer relatives, acting from motives that do not contravene morals, so request."

Realizing that this leaves the question rather vague, the Ministry announced that a special definition would be issued later as to who constitute the nearer relatives and just what method will be permitted for ending a life prematurely.

Bows and Bouquets Banned in Auckland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auckland, N. Z.

A BAN upon curtain calls and the presentation of bouquets at the end of performances has been laid by the committee of the Auckland Little Theatre Society. Hitherto calls and presentations have been permitted at the end of the plays, but the committee has decided that the new policy "is in accordance with the best ideals of the amateur theater, making for greater artistic effect and for the creation and sustentation of that illusion which it is the primary object of the stage to produce."

If patrons wish to present flowers to performers they must send them behind the scenes.

This policy was put into operation at the production of Karel Kapek's play, "R. U. R.," the climax of which is hardly in keeping with a floral display passing over the footlights.

German Plan Opposed By American Opinion

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Prominent members of the clergy, the bar, the medical profession, and an outstanding penologist in interviews last night expressed disapproval of the German National Socialist Government's plan to end the sufferings of "incurable" patients.

The Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, minister of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and president of the Federation of Churches, said the design of the proposal "may seem humane, but the application of it would be fraught with numerous dangers, which would have to be very carefully safeguarded."

Dr. William A. White, superintendent of St. Elizabeth Hospital in Washington, said: "I think the medical profession in this country is united against that sort of thing. It is a thoroughly destructive type of legislation."

Mr. Samuel S. Leibowitz, noted crime lawyer, said the measure would "violate every rule of religious conduct."

"I don't think the world is far enough advanced in scientific thought and scientific learning," he added, "to be prepared to set up a board to pass judgment on the life of an individual—to make him pay the penalty of death because he is believed to be incurably ill."

Mr. Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing prison, said he was "unalterably opposed" to the proposal, adding:

"That is going back to the days when civilized tribes got rid of their aged and wounded by killing them. It seems to me we have a social responsibility in this respect and I also question the right of the State to do so."

Cigar, Not Cow, Held Chicago Fire Cause

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Mrs. James R. Ledwell, claiming to be the sole survivor of Chicago's most famous family of O'Learys, has given "the lie" to the story that their cow was responsible for the disastrous fire starting 62 years ago last night.

She gradually broke a silence of years to explain that the family didn't know how the flames started in their barn but added that she believed some of the neighborhood boys who slipped into the loft to drink beer on the sly dropped a lighted cigar in the hay.

The matter of the fire was a delicate subject. For years the O'Learys moved from neighborhood to neighborhood in the city to escape the story.

Pinchots to Carry On Campaign From Air

HARRISBURG, Penna., Oct. 9 (AP)—The Gifford Pinchots, who have fought side by side in so many political battles, are going to fight the next one "from the air."

In a little more than two months "training," the "flying Pinchots" have flown more than 2000 miles. They have taken turns at the controls, under the watchful eye of Maj. J. Victor Dallin, of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

While Governor Pinchot has made no announcement, political Pennsylvania expects him to run for United States Senator after his gubernatorial term expires next year. Mrs. Pinchot, their friends predict, will run for Congress.

Morris Hilquitt

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—The passing on of Mr. Morris Hilquitt, Socialist leader, at his home here Sunday, marks the close of a career that is a chronicle of the Socialist Party in America. It had its beginning in Riga, Latvia, Aug. 1, 1869, where he was born. The family came to America when he was 17, and the young man became a shirtmaker and joined the Socialist Labor Party. He worked his way through New York University and law school, graduating in 1893. He became a national figure outside his party in 1920, when the New York State Legislature opposed the right to seats in that body of five Socialists.

Billion for Homes Asked to Stimulate Building Trades

Mortgages Would Start Construction of 300.000 $5000 Residences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 9—Several hundred home builders in conference here today turned their eyes toward Washington for a billion dollar stimulant for the fagged out building business.

Under a plan proposed at the opening of a two-day meeting of the home builders' and land developers' national committee by Mr. Don A. Loftus of Cleveland, chairman, the Government is asked to lend that sum to private builders, organized into limited dividend companies.

It would finance the building of 300,000 new homes in 1000 cities, and employ 2,134,228 men, directly and indirectly, for a year, Mr. Loftus declared. He asserted that a survey disclosed that builders were prepared to start immediately on that number of dwellings the moment money is available.

To Build Small Homes

The homes would all be in the $5000 class, designed for residents with moderate incomes. The Government would purchase preferred stock in the construction corporations, secured by first mortgages. His proposal was referred to the resolutions committee.

It is contended by the backers of the conference that if the Government makes $1,000,000,000 available for first mortgage loans, another $2,000,000,000 would be spent by the home owners to complete these projects and for furnishing and equipping them. Impetus also would be given to the railroad and transportation companies, it was pointed out.

The 300,000 homes represent only 60 per cent of the normal annual residential building program, Mr. Loftus declared, adding that there is a housing shortage of 1,350,000 structures right now. He declared the only thing needed to revive this gigantic industry is first mortgage financing.

Builders throughout the country have been chafing at the delay in obtaining government money for financing home projects supported by "real orders" from the public, the chairman asserted.

Protest at Intervention

Warnings that the public works administrator, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, was also disturbed over the delay in getting construction started, and that he was considering putting the government itself into the building business, attracted many delegates to the conference for purposes of protest, it was declared.

Many realtors feel that the government's entry into the construction field would "wreck thousands of builders and construction companies the country over."

The matter of speeding federal loans was the first order of conference business. Second in importance is drafting of a code for home builders and land developers.

Mr. J. C. Nichols of Kansas City is chairman of the committee on the code, which is expected to propose a differential in the wages paid to workmen on large and on small construction jobs, favoring the small builder.

Chicago Dedicates Erikson Drive Site

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 9—The site of a great memorial to Leif Erikson, Viking explorer who came to America about the year 1000 A. D., was dedicated on Chicago's lake front yesterday, where it will overlook the Leif Erikson Drive, a new portion of which was also dedicated at the same time.

Several years are expected to elapse before the big memorial is finished, but when completed, it will consist of two gigantic pylons 100 feet high, through which will emerge the figure of Leif Erikson, and on which, in some 30,000 letters, the story of his achievements will be inscribed in Norse and translated into English.

The granite for part of the memorial is to come from Norway, a gift of the Norwegian people, and contributions to the $285,000 fund are being made by both Americans and Scandinavians. Mr. Oskar J. W. Hansen is designer of the memorial.

Today is designated as Leif Erikson Day in a number of northwestern states, and in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas special memorial exercises are held in the public schools, according to the recommendations of the state Legislatures, Mr. Hansen says. The date for the memorial day was chosen in the fall because the Viking explorer named the American Continent during the grape harvest, giving it the name of Vinland.

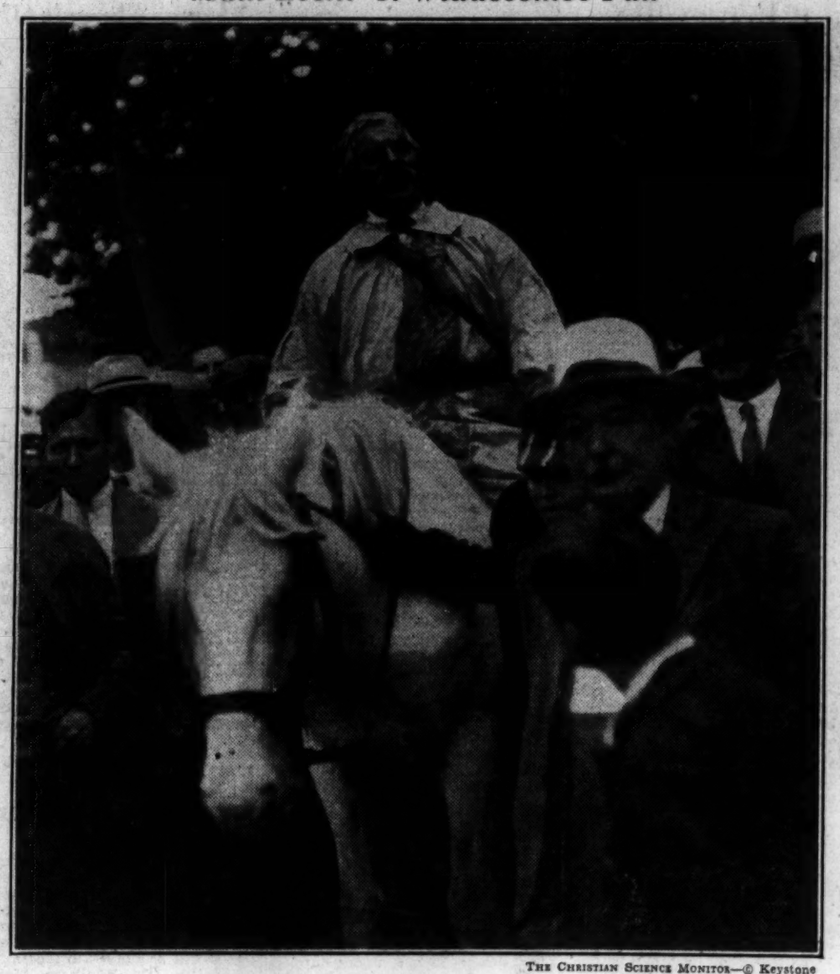
Crisis in Colorado Relief Results From State Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 9—The relief situation in Colorado has reached a crisis. Gov. Edward C. Johnson has cut 38 of the State's 63 counties off the federal relief rolls for the month of October. His action came because these counties had not collected at least 25 per cent of the new unemployment relief motor vehicle tax imposed by the recent special legislative session.

His drastic stand has caused many counties to start collections of the extra tax with renewed vigor, hoping for a modification of the order. The legality of the tax is now under fire and a decision is pending before the Supreme Court of Colorado where the case was carried by a commercial trucking concern. Pending the handing down of the decision many counties, including Denver, have withheld strenuous collection efforts.

'Main Event' of Widdecombe Fair



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Keystone

Uncle Tom Cobleigh Sings His Famous Song

After Rough Ride, Old-Timer Entertains at Traditional Fair, and Attentive Listeners Attest the Excellent Quality of His Voice.

Ford Bid Wins Sale Of Cars and Trucks To Louisville, Ky.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 9—Faced by the problem of whether to award a contract for 16 police cars and two trucks to an agent of the Ford Motor Company, which did not join in drafting the NRA automobile code, or to buy the cars from a competitor whose bid was $553.50 higher, Mayor William B. Harrison decided that rejection of the low bid "would constitute an emphatic and unequivocal boycott" and ordering it accepted.

"It is not a question of signing," the Mayor said, "but of abiding by the terms of that code. There is nothing on or off the record to show that the manufacturer represented by the low bidder is violating the spirit or the letter of the NRA, particularly as to wages, hours, and working conditions."

The Mayor also called attention to the fact that municipalities are exempted from the regulations of the NRA. The Ford Motor Company operates an assembly plant in Louisville which employs 1700 men.

Uncle Tom Again Rides and Sings To Remember Devonian Old-Timers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WIDDECOMBE, Eng.—Devon has been en fête, all because of a song.

Uncle Tom Cobleigh, mounted on a gray mare borrowed from Tom Pearse and wings of folklore borrowed from all Devon, has ridden into this little town again. He rides annually at a fair so traditional as to be undated even by the folk of Devon.

Other towns, larger and better known, have fairs boasting acres of grounds filled with roundabouts. But few can boast a song peculiar to themselves, a song by which they are known throughout the country.

At Widdecombe Fair everybody, tradesman, farmer, squire and visitor, still asks to borrow Tom Pearse's overworked mare.

Tom Pearse, Tom Pearse, lend me thy gray mare,
All along, out along, down along Lee;
For I want for to go to Widdecombe Fair
With Bill Brewer, Jan Stewer, Peter Gurney, Peter Davy, Dan'l Widdon,
Harry Hawk, Old Uncle Tom Cobleigh and all.
Old Uncle Tom Cobleigh and all.

Poor mare! and poor Tom! Roads were so bad—one writer declares that Widdecombe roads are so ill-made that it is wicked to take even an inanimate bicycle over them—that the alternate and even simultaneous rides partaken of by Uncle Tom's "gang" were too exhausting. Alas! Tom did not see his mare in her stable "as per agreement" on "Friday soon, or Saturday noon."

But Tom Pearce could see her every year down at Widdecombe Fair, ridden in by Uncle Tom in his smock and peasant's "topper," the real Devonian.

For Widdecombe Fair is Devonshire. The song is sung with thoughts of Devon; the fair is held in the spirit of Devon, beside Widdecombe Church, the Cathedral of the Moors. All England, singing of Uncle Tom Cobleigh round a camp fire, must have thought of the sloping bronzed fields, the penned sheep, the wild trees.

They are all there, and each year at the fair the Devon people are there, too. They are still the same. You can pick them out: Bill Brewer, Jan Stewer, Peter Gurney, Peter Davy, Dan'l Widdon, Harry Hawk, old Uncle Tom Cobleigh and all.

And you can see a new Tom Pearse, making sure that this time his gray mare is restored immediately lafter the ceremony.

Roosevelt's Forestry Help Reminiscent of 'Big Stick'

Famous 'Rough Rider' Stopped Destruction of Trees in West, and Now Another Roosevelt Secures $20,000,000 to Buy Eastern Forests

Theodore Roosevelt's "big stick" methods in 1901-07 hammered out 100,000,000 acres of big sticks to keep the slopes of the West draped with the green cloak of national forests. Today's President Roosevelt is swinging as vigorous a club for more and better eastern forests.

The White House forester has started by setting aside $20,000,000 for new eastern national forest purchases. In two years the East will double its present 5,000,000 acres. This provides the "more." The Civilian Conservation Corps is developing the "better."

The name Roosevelt means a forest-minded White House. The redoubtable "T. R.," prodded by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, then chief forester and now Governor of Pennsylvania, did more for western national forests than any other man. "Franklin D." is opening a new trail in the East.

National forests have a long saga—as long as American history. Forest depletion started with the invasion of early settlers from Europe. The pioneer push to the West increased the momentum. The middle 1800's saw public forest lands slipping into the hands of private persons. Eventual forest extermination loomed imminent. But conservationists fought against destruction. Led by the American Forestry Association, the nation's oldest conservation group, forest lovers finally raised the winning flag.

The victory year was 1891. Congress passed a General Revision Act to revise existing land laws. To it conservationists had tacked a forest reserve clause which a hostile Congress failed to strike out.

Single Clause Most Important

This clause handed to the President the power to set aside forest reservations in any state or territory having public lands wholly or partly covered with timber or undergrowth. Forest protectors consider this the most important piece of timber legislation ever enacted in this country. It provided for national forest ownership.

Eastern forests, mostly privately owned, did not come under the clause. Western forests did. President Harrison set aside the first forest reserves, 30,000,000 acres of them. Presidents Cleveland and McKinley brought the area to 50,000,000 acres.

Then in stepped Theodore Roosevelt. With the determination and vigor of his Rough Riders, Roosevelt rode over anti-conservationists to boost the national forest area to 150,000,000 acres. But not without a fight or resort to a smart move.

Western lumber interests, farmers and others resented these lands being "hoarded" for posterity. Pressure was brought to bear on senators and representatives. Thus in 1907 Congress took away the President's power to set aside further forest reserves in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and Wyoming, the only states left with vast available public land.

Theodore Roosevelt Acted Boldly

But Roosevelt beat forestry opponents to the "gun." Before signing the bill, he proclaimed 21 new reserves in the six northwest states. Then he scrawled "Theodore Roosevelt" on the act. Since then national forest expansion has been slow in the West.

Eastern forests, outside provisions of previous acts, slid into the national forest class in 1911. The Weeks bill provided that forest land could be purchased for water shed protection, forest conservation and other aims. It opened the way to eventual purchase of 5,000,000 acres in the East.

Mr. Joseph Kircher, regional forester, in charge of the eastern district, points out that the national forest policy is development of every resource, commercial and æsthetic. By coördinating plans, timber cutting is accomplished without impeding recreational use of the forest.

Commercially western national forests are used for grazing, timber cutting. Hotel concessions are let. Summer home sites are leased. A percentage of the receipts is turned over to counties for schools and roads.

Billboards Prohibited

In eastern forests, because of their small size, no homesites are leased and hotel concessions are not allowed. In both sections all objectionable commercial activities are prohibited. No advertising signs line the roads. "Hot dog" stands are conspicuously absent.

Recreation is a major part of the development, aside from forest improvement through study and investigation. Foot and horse trails are threaded through the most beautiful forest areas. Camp sites are cleared and improved. Tourists are invited to come and stay as long as they wish. Scenic areas are developed, and every possible thing is done to enhance natural beauty.

In this, according to Mr. Kircher, the Civilian Conservation Corps is helping tremendously. The C. C. C., he said, is the "biggest break" conservation work has ever had. Through it millions of family members are becoming acquainted for the first time with the real necessity of forest conservation. The common people will realize that natural resources must be conserved.

Concerning the commercial side, Mr. Kircher said that forest receipts have fallen off in the last few years, but recently evidences of greater timber business have been seen.

Oklahoma Beer Tax Shows Less Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 9—Tax collections reported by the Oklahoma Tax Commission show consumption of beer, made legal by a vote of the people of Oklahoma July 11, has been dropping steadily since the first enthusiasm by the beer drinkers.

By far the greater part of the money so far collected has been from sale of licenses which do not have to be renewed for another year. Consumption daily during August was less than during July, and with cooler weather approaching, a further decline is expected.

Based on present estimates, it is believed the State will collect annually around $700,000 in beer licenses and taxes, rather than from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 expected in estimates made by wet forces during the last legislative session.

The Reed Laundry
Launderers
QUALITY WORK
QUICK SERVICE
CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Telephone 102

SELECT THIS HOTEL
FOR YOUR AUTUMN
VISIT TO NEW YORK
800 sunny, outside rooms. Every room with bath, shower and radio. Adjacent to Grand Central and B & O Bus Terminal . . . only a few minutes from Pennsylvania Station. In the midst of the theatrical district and the fashionable shops.
SINGLE ROOMS from $2.50 to $5 per day weekly from $15
DOUBLE ROOMS from $3.50 to $6 per day weekly from $21
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Ave., 49th to 50th Sts., N. Y.

Celebrating October 5 to 15
First Birthday of Sportswear Shop
—grateful for our growth we offer savings like:

Chenille frock with bright color contrasts. $17.80 (Replacement price $25)
2-Pc. Angora Suit in soft, warm shades. $21.80 (Replacement price $29.75)
Deduct 15% —or—
from any sport dress, smart sweater or knitted suit not bearing a special birthday price
the SPORTS SHOP
Cora Chandler's
50 TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON

"WE RENT ALL THREE . . BUT MOST PEOPLE WANT *Plymouth*"

A CERTIFIED INTERVIEW WITH ALBERT M. ZUCH, MANAGER, U-DRIVE-IT CO., AKRON, OHIO
"There must be a reason when twice as many of our patrons ask for PLYMOUTH"
ALBERT ZUCH'S branch of the Ohio U-Drive-It Company operates *nine* Plymouths to four each of the other two low-priced leaders.
Mr. Zuch says, "I can see why people are sold on hydraulic brakes. We have fewer accidents with cars that have them.
"No car beats Plymouth on low maintenance. We hardly ever touch the engines!
"That's *something*, when you realize our cars have different drivers every day."
People like Plymouth's restful ride, because Floating Power engine mountings eliminate all vibration.
Everyone wants a car that's solid and safe. Plymouth's body is *steel reinforced with steel* . . . the safest body made.
Find out for yourself the reasons why so many people pick Plymouth. Sold by Dodge, De Soto and Chrysler dealers.
STANDARD MODELS priced from $445 to $510. De Luxe Models from $495 to $595. All prices F. O. B. Factory, Detroit, and subject to change without notice.

"OUR CUSTOMERS can have their choice of all three leading low-priced cars."
"BUT MOST OF THEM pick Plymouth. Some even wait if there isn't one in."
"EVERYONE LIKES hydraulic brakes. So do we. Brake bands last twice as long."
Radio's newest laugh hit
ELMER EVERETT YESS—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday evenings. Columbia Broadcasting System.
"HYDRAULIC BRAKES are one of the main reasons why women want Plymouth. They like its smartness, too—and many say it's the easiest-handling car."
$445
AND UP F.O.B. FACTORY, DETROIT
NRA
PLYMOUTH SIX
WITH PATENTED FLOATING POWER
SAFETY-STEEL-BODY · HYDRAULIC BRAKES

Retailers to Lose Nothing in Sales From Relief Pork

Comes as Additional Ration to Shortening List of Cities' Needy

Federal distribution of free pork to the poor has been managed in Massachusetts so as to avert the much feared blow against the small retailer who has been providing welfare supply.

This was learned today from a spokesman of the Department of Corporations and Taxations. In a week or 10 days 600,000 pounds of free pork, packed in 19 freight cars, will go to the 19 Massachusetts cities which are highest in the point of beneficiaries on the welfare list.

The department is perfecting an organization to take care of the details of administering the pork distribution.

Arrangement has been made to distribute this meat, not as a substitute for food already being supplied, but in addition to that food. It will in no way interfere with the purchases from the small retailer, it was asserted today.

Disbursement of this meat will be made through the various city welfare boards. The State at present works in conjunction with 355 local relief agencies throughout the Commonwealth.

This additional relief comes just as the tide of hunger and need is receding in the State. According to figures of the State Welfare Department, the amount of state distributed relief has diminished from 40 to 50 per cent from April to September of this year.

An equally significant drop has been registered in the distribution of municipal relief. From April to September relief in Holyoke fell off 80 per cent; in New Bedford, 53 per cent; in Fall River, 50 per cent; in Cambridge, 20 per cent; in Worcester, 40 per cent; in Springfield, 21 per cent; and in Boston, 4 per cent.

Total Abstinence Policy Defended by Mrs. Tilton

Total abstinence is the best and only way to rid the United States of the evils of alcohol, Mrs. William Tilton, chairman of the Women's National Committee for Education Against Alcohol, declared today. In a letter to Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. answering his statement on the value of "Temperance vs. Abstinence," she wrote:

"The best is none too good for the United States, and history teaches, as Dr. William Osler said to the Yale students, that abstinence is the best, because moderation is so hard to obtain. The early temperance movement commenced by asking all to sign pledge to drink moderately. But moderation making no headway, all those who would promise to abstain altogether were asked to put a T after their signature. T stood for total, and is said to be the origin of the word teetotaler."

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Eugene and Frederics PERMANENTS
(Approved by Good Housekeeping)
Cleansing Facials a Specialty
Alice Leech BEAUTY PARLOR
236 WESTMINSTER STREET
306 ALICE BLDG. GASPEE 4817
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

VACATION PROBLEMS EASILY SOLVED
by
RYLSWORTH TRAVEL SERVICE
36 WEYBOSSET ST. DEXter 1300
TICKETS-TOURS-CRUISES
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

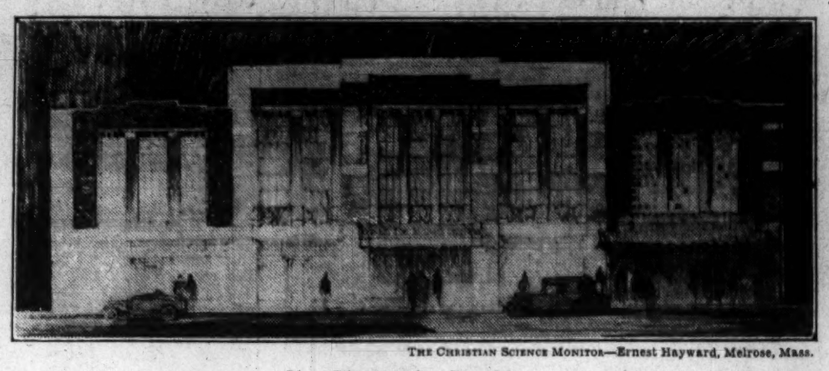
NRA
Your old GOLD is worth money!
We will buy it for cash or allow you its full value toward any purchase you wish to make. (We have no outside representatives.)
Fosters-Jewelers
FOSTERS JEWELERS BLDG.
THE J. A. FOSTER CO.
Dorrance and Middle Streets
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Frederick Hamilton & Staff, Inc.
OPTOMETRISTS OPTICIANS
Eyes Examined and Glasses Fitted
185 MATHEWSON ST.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

GASPEE 3444
Laura M. Mac Farlane
BEAUTY SALON
Juizell Permanent Wave
Room 502, Woolworth Bldg.
Westminster and Dorrance Sts.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Fall Is the Season of Rich Refinement in Shoes
Peirce Tento SHOES
For Men, Women or Children are QUALITY shoes
The new hosiery shades at 85c and $1.05
Thomas F. Peirce & Son
SIX GENERATIONS OF SHOE RETAILING SINCE 1797
Westminster and Dorrance Streets
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Movie Palace Goes 'Modern'



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Ernest Hayward, Melrose, Mass.

New Theater for Brookline

Film Theater to Open At Coolidge Corner

A modernistic black marble movie palace at Coolidge Corner, with a seating capacity of 1300, will open on or about Thanksgiving. It is located on the old site of the Universalist Church on the south side of Harvard Avenue next to S. S. Pierce & Company, and is being constructed by M. Shapiro & Son, contractors and theater builders. The architect is Mr. Ernest Hayward of Melrose, Massachusetts.

The "Brookline Theater" will be distinctly modern in design. The front will be trimmed in black Belgian marble, outlined with a buff-colored brick. The sills and store fronts along Harvard Avenue are to be done in Anodic alumium.

The decoration in the lobby will lean toward the Italian Renaissance while the auditorium itself will be of modern design, the horizontal and vertical lines pronounced. The lighting is to be indirect throughout the whole theater. The architect hopes to give Brookline one of the most beautiful suburban theaters in all of Boston's environs.

Boston Art Notes

Mr. Dawe, Finger Painter

It would seem that the possibilities for new methods of graphic expression have been exhausted, yet each season some new mode crops up to reveal the ingenuity of its inventor. Paint may be applied with instruments blunt or sharp, with brush, pen, palette, knife. These methods supersede the very elementary applications of the cave dweller, who simply thrust his hand into red earth and daubed the wall, idly or through deep pictorial intent, with his fingers.

Mr. Ernest Edwin Dawe, a current exhibitor at Grace Horne's Gallery, gives us a contemporary rendering of the finger drawing. He resorts to the digital instrument not out of simplicity, but out of sophistication. It had been found an efficacious method of teaching children to spread designs easily. He found that the design could be made more than a smear. With rubbing, pressures carefully exercised, rolling of the palm, wriggling of the hand a very elaborate textural effect could be attained. Mr. Dawe's repertoire is astonishing for diversification and delicacy. There are qualities of aquarelle, aquatint, wood-engraving. There are freedom and fluency, not permissible in the print from plate or block. A deep brown water color is used; often the white of the paper contributes to the pictorial scheme. The nail traces the sharp line.

Mr. Dawe has a very intelligent attitude concerning this method. He sees its limitations even while he expands its possibilities to such surprising proportions. The medium seems to influence his imagination, and he has achieved some truly praiseworthy results.

Boys and Girls Bookshop

Mrs. Abbie L. Bosworth is exhibitor at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street.

Mrs. Bosworth portrays scenic views of Norway, Lapland and the Western United States. Without going into detail she portrays the mountains, and flat country and streams. Her style is simple and ingenuous; her moods tranquil.

D. A.

President of Williams Resigns After 25 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 9—Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College for 25 years, has announced his resignation to become effective at the end of the current school year in 1934. He said: "I quote the words of Dr. Mark Hopkins when he reached my age, 'I resign in order that I might not be asked why I do not resign.'"

Dr. Garfield is the son of Mr. James A. Garfield, twentieth President of the United States. During the World War, he served as United States Fuel Administrator. Of all New England college presidents, the Williams head has served the longest in years of service. His resignation was accepted by the trustees.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight; Tuesday fair; not much change in temperature; moderate easterly winds, shifting to south and west.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, probably occasional light rain in north portion tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Partly cloudy, probably occasional light rain in the interior tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight; Tuesday fair; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast shifting to southeast winds over north portion and moderate north shifting to fresh south winds over south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Standard

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	58	74	Minneapolis	44	54
Bismarck	34	60	Montreal	48	48
Boston	54	68	Nantucket	58	64
Buffalo	50	60	New Orleans	60	78
Calgary	40	60	New York	58	72
Charleston	64	78	Norfolk, Va.	62	80
Chicago	42	58	North Platte	30	64
Cincinnati	46	52	Philadelphia	56	78
Denver	44	72	Phoenix, Ariz.	70	72
Dodge City	36	66	Pittsburgh	46	68
Eastport, Me.	46	52	Portland, Me.	52	58
Hatteras	76	82	Raleigh	56	78
Helena, Mont.	50	78	St. Louis	50	50
Huron, S. D.	30	58	Salt Lake City	50	76
Jacksonville	70	84	San Francisco	52	58
Kansas City	44	56	Santa Fe, N.M.	42	72
Key West	78	84	Seattle	50	54
Los Angeles	58	78	Tampa	70	86
Memphis	46	62	Washington	54	74
Miami, Fla.	78	84	Williston, N.D.	36	70

A—8 a. m. Oct. 9.
B—Maximum Oct. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 2:49 p. m., Tuesday 3:25 a. m.
Height of tides 9.1 feet, 7.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:45 p. m.

Music

"Otello"

Saturday night, "Otello" held the Boston Opera House stage. As the greatest—all things considered—of Verdi's operas, it had evidently been accorded more than usually careful preparation. The greatest improvement was perhaps to be noted in the orchestra's very creditable treatment—under Mr. Baccolini's direction—of Verdi's highly developed and ingenious instrumental score.

As in the company's earlier Shakespearean venture—Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette"—the audience was fortunate in being confronted with protagonists whose appearance did not outrage probability. Mr. Edward Ransome's tall and moody Otello, Miss Annunziata Garrotto's small and pathetically ingenuous Desdemona, were both exceptionally satisfying to the critical eye. The Chicago Opera Company should be gratefully remembered for this boon.

As the sadly gullible Moor, Mr. Ransome gave an intelligent performance. If his indignant asides during Iago's disingenuous chat with Cassio were thundered from very imperfect concealment, blame Shakespeare, Boito and the operatic exigencies. If his voice tempered itself less easily to passages of love than to outbursts of triumph or of fury, such are the frequent limitations of voices too habitually exercised in heroic rôles.

Miss Garrotto's singing was wholly delightful. Her voice is charming and she uses it with an exquisite feeling for moods of tenderness and pathos. In the last act her beautiful singing of the Willow Song floated dreamlike through the dark suspense. In earlier scenes she had given almost equal pleasure.

Mr. Giulio Garavelli played the rôle of Iago with intelligence and a Mephistofelean relish. Mr. Francesco Sorvino made a mellifluous Cassio, Miss Alice Homer was an excellent Emilia, and other minor parts were well filled. Scenically, the production was acceptable, although the awkward storm scene was unconvincing.

The large audience applauded lavishly.

S. S.

"Barber of Seville"

Saturday afternoon the opera was "Il Barbière di Siviglia" with a cast which was happily chosen. Although our estimate of Mr. Arnold Georgewsky, as singer and actor, was not appreciably altered after hearing him as Count Almaviva, he nevertheless kept to the pace set by Figaro (Mr. Claudio Frigerio) and the opera moved merrily from first to last. Between Mr. Frigerio and Mr. Panfilo Testamala (Doctor Bartolo) lay the honors of the afternoon, with Mr. Guido Guidi (Basilio) as runner-up. All three gentlemen have voices of pleasant quality, and all three know the value of understatement. They also know the value of stage business which does not stop at a mere waving of arms here and a step or two there. Mr. Frigerio appears to be a singer with a well-proportioned sense of humor.

Miss Dorothy Chapman (Rosina) is a personable young woman whose light but very musical voice was heard to good advantage. She made such an attractive Rosina that we almost forgave her somewhat stereotyped acting. Miss Homer (Berta) and Messrs. Sorvino (Fiorello) and Bozza (Ambrosio) played the smaller parts with good taste and Mr. Baccolini effectively wielded the conductor's baton, wisely assigning to a pianist the task of giving the cues during the recitatives. A large and enthusiastic audience enthusiastically applauded the performance.

G. M. S.

Stage and Music Notes

The Playcrafters announce two new plays: "Summer by the Sea," by A. A. Whiffiekin, to be presented Oct. 26 and 27; and "Not to the Swift," by John C. Ritchey, Nov. 23 and 24.

Mr. Chamberlain Brown and Capt. V. E. Sutton-Mattocks announce a new resident company at the Copley, opening Oct. 23. Mr. Leon Janney will be the first of a series of guest artists. There will be a dollar top. The first play is to be announced.

The Tuesday series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra this season will consist of a Beethoven cycle, including all the symphonies, the music to "Egmont," and the Triple Concerto.

Mr. Fabien Sevitzky has been appointed conductor of the People's Symphony Orchestra. Concerts will begin Oct. 22.

The program for the second pair of Boston Symphony concerts, this week, will be: Haydn's Symphony, "With the Horn Call"; "Three Pieces for Orchestra," a new score by Nicolai Tcherepnin based on a tale of Poe, and the "Eroica" Symphony.

Uday Shan-Kar and his Hindu Dancers and Musicians will return for three performances at the Hollis, Oct. 27 and 28. It is also expected that the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo will soon appear in Boston.

Concerts scheduled are those of the Don Cossack Chorus, Oct. 22, and Fritz Kreisler, Nov. 5, in Symphony Hall, and Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Oct. 19, and the Vienna Choir Boys, Oct. 29, in Jordan Hall. The Pro Arte Quartet of Brussels will give a free concert at the Public Library, Nov. 5, under auspices of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation.

The Ford Hall Forum Players will begin their season in November at the Barn on Joy Street, with Masefield's "The Tragedy of Nan." Mr John Perkins is the new director.

Mme. Marie Sundelius, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera company, has joined the faculty of the Boston Conservatory of Music.

Arnold Schönberg sails from France on the Ile de France Oct. 25 to take up his duties with the faculty of the Malkin Conservatory in Boston.

Church Called Most Help In National Prosperity

Although the NRA has projected the nation toward economic recovery, permanent national prosperity can be gained only through development by the church of the spiritual forces throughout the country, Mr. P. A. O'Connell, member of the Massachusetts state recovery board and president of E. T. Slattery Company, today told a gathering of Methodist-Episcopal minister at Wesleyan Hall.

"If we are permanently to raise the standard of living in the United States, it must be through more efficient use of our resources, and our greatest resource is the potential power of our people themselves," he said.

Connecticut Teachers Publish Own Magazine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 9—An official magazine for Connecticut teachers, published by their state association and with 10,087 paid subscribers, has made its first appearance with articles by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut and Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin featured. It is called the Connecticut Teacher.

Events Tonight

Meeting, Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen, Hotel Kenmore, 6:15.

Theaters

Metropolitan — "Paddy the Next Best Thing," 1:39, 4:34, 7:49, 10:44 p. m.
Wilbur—"As Husbands Go," 8:15 p. m.
Shubert—"Let 'Em Eat Cake," 8:15 p. m.
Colonial—"Uncle Tom's Cabin," 8:15 p. m.
RKO-Keith's—"Private Life of Henry VIII," 1:35, 4:24, 7:03, 9:52 p. m.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Lucia di Lammermoor," 8:15 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon, Mr. Alexander W. Moffat, president, Moffat, Inc., speaker, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Children Museum of Boston: Lecture on "Interdependence," 11; lecture on "Sea Beach at Ebb Tide," 2:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: free guidance to Greek Art, by Miss Maginnis, 11; exhibition of American Folk Art, Renaissance Court, 2 to 5.

Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts — Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: American folk art, opening Oct. 11; etchings by Claude Le Lorrain; seventeenth century Dutch etchings; fifteenth century illustrated books.

Gardner Museum (Fenway Court) — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Spanish art of the twelfth-fifteenth centuries; a special showing of Graeco-Buddhistic art. Both throughout the month of October.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge — General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also paintings by Esther Blomgren. Through Oct. 15.

The Children's Art Center — Water colors and oils by Arthur F. Musgrave and medallions in sandwich glass by Charles J. Connick.

Goodman - Walker Gallery — "Notes in Color," by A. F. Levinson.

Vose Galleries—Paintings by contemporary American artists. Also English sporting art.

Boston Art Club—Oils and water colors by Harold M. Brett and George Pearse Ennis. Through Oct. 21.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Facsimiles of drawings by the Old Masters.

Foster Brothers—General exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Prints in various media by Hawaiian artists. Also etchings of Chinese fantasies and other subjects by Thomas Handforth.

Architects' Shop—Exhibition of water colors by J. Lovell Little. Through Oct. 14.

The Boston Architectural Club—Exhibition of original photographic prints by Pierre Noble. Oct. 1 to 14.

Guild of Boston Artists — Fall members' exhibition. Continuing indefinitely.

Adrian Gallery—Paintings of England and New England by S. D. Sykes. Through Oct. 14.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of landscapes by Barbara Sears. Oct. 9-Oct. 23.

Woodbury School—Exhibition of students' work. Oct. 10-13.

Cosmopolitan Club Weaves Threads Of New World Amity

The weaving of new threads of international understanding and friendship began last night at the season's first meeting of the Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club, at the Twentieth Century Club.

Seated at the supper tables students from the various colleges in Boston represented many races and some 40 different countries. A smiling young Philippino, taking an evening course in business at Northeastern University, found himself in the company of a Russian M. I. T. student, whose home is now in Palestine. Across the table from him sat a West African Negro from Freetown who is studying for the ministry and missionary work. Similar contacts were being made by groups in every part of the room. The program had been arranged by Mr. Louis James, himself born in Jamaica, though his parents hailed from India.

As chairman, Dean Henry M. Myers of the religious education department of Boston University, introduced the speaker, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University.

After describing his own cosmopolitan ancestry and the "100 per cent Americanism" of his western Pennsylvania schooldays, Dr. Marsh said he had proved by his own experiences during many travels that close contact with individuals of any race or nation can bring understanding, appreciation and admiration.

Federal Inquiry Starts at Bedford

BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 9—Alleged irregularities in accounting and purchasing activities in the United States Veterans Hospital here which have caused rumors that 77 veterans had been victimized over a long period will be subject to federal investigation. Dr. Winthrop Adams, manager of the hospital, made this revelation yesterday.

Dr. Adams announced that Mr. A. J. Dalton, auditor from the national veterans' administration in Washington, discovered certain irregularities in procedure during the annual financial and accounting survey. Dr. Adams added that "there is at present no question of fraud or misuse of government funds."

The hospital manager has been in Washington conferring with veterans' administration officials on the matter. An impartial investigator will be detailed to Bedford by Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines within a few days. The two officials involved in the investigation will continue their duties for the present. They are employees of long standing.

Disarmament Is Topic

"The Fight for Disarmament" will be discussed by Prof. Ruhl J. Bartlett of Tufts College at a disarmament meeting next Tuesday evening at the Newton Y. M. C. A. The meeting is sponsored by the Massachusetts Committee for Peace Action.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Radio Guild drama	Program from Indianapolis, Ind.	Organ recital	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News		Warnow Orchestra	Melody Mart
5:30	Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	All American Boy	Dance music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Oz	Mixed quartet	Cowboy Tom
6:00	Plaza concert ensemble	Evening records; talks	Reports; news	Buck Rogers
6:15			Yankee Singers	Rangers' sketch
6:30	Reports; sports; talk	News; Del Castillo's Twilight Hour	Black and Blue	Vera Van, songs
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news		Popular program	Russian orchestra
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Comedian; quartet	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Baby Rose Marie	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill	Music; talk
7:30	Grantland Rice; soloists; orchestra	Lum and Abner	Ensemble; chorus	Dance program
7:45		The Goldbergs	Boake Carter	Brunswick Orch.
8:00	Drama; String Symphony concert	Network dramatic program	Trio; orchestra	"Taxation," talk
8:15			Edwin C. Hill	Studio recital
8:30	Moe and Nell	Floyd Gibbons and Young Orchestra	Milton Post Legion Band	Andre Kostelanetz period
8:45	Red Davis sketch			
9:00	Greater Minstrels; soloists; orchestra	Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker	Agnes Moorhead	Connor's Band
9:15			Kate Smith, songs	Organ recital
9:30	"As of Yore," radio operetta	Ship of Joy, with Hugh B. Dobbs	Lulu McConnell; Jones's Band	Paradis Band
9:45				Reports; news
10:00	Gene and Glenn, "Jake and Lena"	Contented Program; Gene Arnold	Hugh Butler; Street of Dreams	Wayne King and his orchestra
10:15				
10:30	Platinum Syncopators	Jules Lande, violin	"Greek Orator"	NRA speaker
10:45	News flashes	Morton Bowe, tenor	Reports; news	New World Symphony Orchestra
11:00	Reports; sport talk	Forecasts; news	Leo Reisman and his orchestra	
11:15	Midnight Frolic, vaudeville artists	Rogers Orchestra; Jack Denny and his orchestra		
11:30				News Service
11:45	Southern Symphonies		Vincent Lopez and his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the Writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band Concert, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
4:15 WBZ, Talk by Mrs. Joseph B. Ely, wife of the Massachusetts Governor.
4:15 WEEI, "The Golden Treasury," poetry readings by John Brewster; string trio.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "You and Your Government"; "Secrets of Municipal Credit."
7:30 WNAC, James Roosevelt Series: Francis J. W. Ford, United States Attorney.
8:00 WNAC, "Elmer Everett Yess, demon salesman," dramatic sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit, and orchestra, from Boston.
9:00 WNAC, California Melodies: Jack La Rue, screen player; Paige's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB, "The Legend of America," historical dramatization and male chorus.
10:00 WEEI, Dramatic sketch; orchestra, Harold Stokes, conductor.
10:00 WAAB, Prof. Robert E. Rogers; Maria Koussevitzky; Fabian Sevitzky's Orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, "Over the Cameraman's Shoulder," Alton Blackington.
10:45 WAAB, Howard Barlow conducting New World Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 WEEI, "Talking Picture Time," dramatic sketch.

'Here's a Scoop,' Reporter Declares, But Sir Herbert Says, 'I'm Sorry'

Taxi drivers at the barrier picked their patrons out. Negro porters grabbed for luggage jobs. There were no drums, no trumpets, no mayoral robe or chains, no long address in Hebrew such as Jaffa made. And within a mile of South Station, Boston's Jewry solemnly burned its Friday evening candles quite unconscious of the fact that one of the world's greatest Zionists—Sir Herbert Samuel—was walking, unnoticed by the crowd, a small valise in his hand, side by side with salesmen and New York office clerks.

Lloyd George couldn't have done it. Even an "incognitus" Prince of Wales would have been discovered before he reached Providence. And Montagu Norman would have worn himself to a frazzle changing from one disguise to another.

Hope rose high for the lone member of the press who recognized the stalwart form and the traveled countenance. A career of more than 30 years of British statesmanship, as envoy to Brussels, High Commissioner in Palestine, head of all telegraph and telephone systems in Great Britain, Postmaster-General, representative of the Cleveland division of the Yorkshire North Riding, chairman of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry in 1931, Home Secretary and president of the British Institute of Philosophy, and present leader of the Liberal Party, should furnish abundant material for the waiting linotype.

What would be the answer to the race minority question before the League? Could Palestine absorb the vast influx from Germany? Sir Herbert was kind, but very firm. He smiled and said, "I never give interviews to the press. I'm very sorry to disappoint you," and excluded from his gaze, as only the British can, everything in the station except the blue electric sign over the sandwich bar near the exit, where a car was waiting to whisk him off to the home of Mr. Edward A. Filene.

Last evening he spoke at the Ford Hall Forum, on the subject, "Whither Is the World Moving?"

Washington Wants Legality Ruling On Massachusetts Law

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Mr. Charles W. McCall, head of the public works administration's legal division, said Oct. 7 he was attempting to obtain a judicial opinion on the constitutionality of the Massachusetts act providing for state bond issues to finance public works projects.

Mr. McCall said he had written Gov. Joseph B. Ely requesting him to ask the individual justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, for opinions on "questions pertaining to the act."

One of the chief questions, Mr. McCall said, was the maturity of the bonds to be issued.

"It is a novel piece of legislation," Mr. McCall said. "And as it has not been passed on by the courts we are giving it some study."

Mr. McCall insisted it was not his purpose to delay public works projects in Massachusetts and declared his action in seeking speedily a judicial opinion of the state law actually would expedite the State's program.

Moreover, he pointed out, the state law in question did not affect its municipalities. So far as the State's program was concerned, he said, he could not approve grants or loans for Massachusetts for public works projects to be financed by the state bond issues under the recently enacted Massachusetts statute.

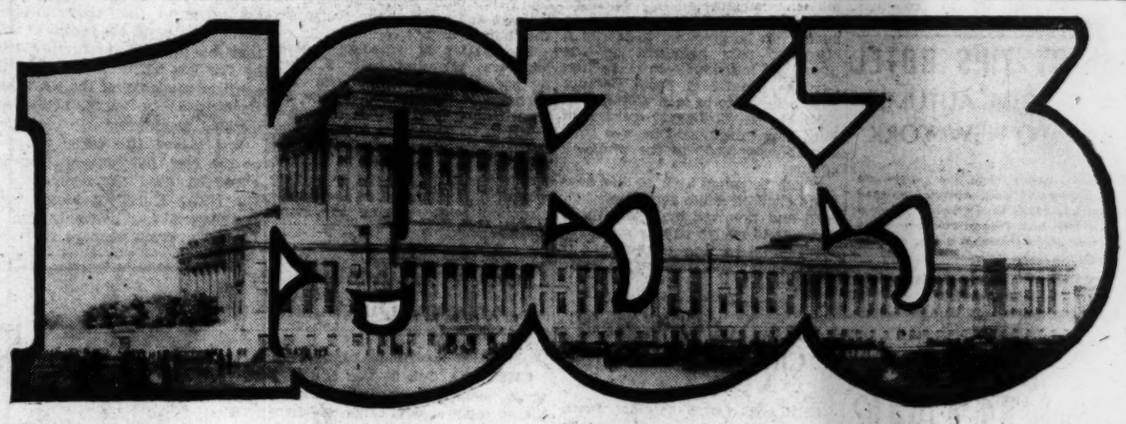
Ickes Tells States To Speed Up Projects Aiding New England

New England governors today are oiling public works machinery, seeking to gain more speed in starting actual work on projects approved by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Federal Public Works Administrator.

Yesterday telegrams speed "New England-ward" from Mr. Ickes in Washington, calling attention to "the increasing lapse of time between the approval of recovery highway projects and the placing of these projects under actual construction. While nationally 2160 highway projects have been approved, contracts have been awarded in only 1359 cases and actual construction is under way in 757 instances. . . ."

The Massachusetts telegram said the state allotment totaled $6,597,100. Fifteen projects, costing $1,729,000, have been approved. Connecticut's approved projects number five at a $584,000 cost. Its allotment is $2,865,740.

Maine has 129 projects ready at a cost of $1,865,000. The state's sum is $3,369,917. Out of an allotment of $1,909,830, New Hampshire has eight approved projects, costing $467,000. Rhode Island's eight approved projects will cost $968,000. Her allotment is $1,998,708. Vermont is to receive $1,867,573. Her 14 approved projects total $597,000.



YOU, Who Subscribe, Made This Progress Possible!

The New Christian Science Publishing House is Ready for Occupancy

This progress, made possible by the generosity and loyalty of Christian Scientists throughout the world, is to be commemorated by The Christian Science Monitor from November 20-25 by

PROGRESS WEEK

This is a week during which the Monitor, now moved into its new building, will pause to record its journalistic achievements of the past 25 years, and also to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding. Through its columns this week it will show how an organization, world wide in its scope, can publish each day a daily newspaper, free from the exploitation of crime and vice, and going to most of the civilized countries of the world.

In addition to the story of its own organization, the Monitor will also record during Progress Week the outstanding events in the history of invention, music, art, natural science and literature during the past two and one-half decades. Each issue will include a pictorial section in rotogravure, and during the week there will be included a facsimile issue of the first copy of the Monitor.

Here is an opportunity to learn the history of *your* newspaper and gain a full appreciation of its accomplishments in the past and a vision for its future. YOU, who have made this progress possible, are invited to celebrate with the Monitor during Progress Week and to extend the invitation to your friends.

Six issues, including the pictorial supplements, only 30c. Use the coupon below for convenience:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Enclosed is ..... for which please send me the "Progress Week" issues of The Christian Science Monitor—Nov. 20-25, 1933.

Name.....

Address.....

F-2

Enclosed is ..... for which please send "Progress Week" to the following friends:

Name.....

Address.....

Name.....

Address.....

Name.....

Address.....

Placing of 2000 Families on Farm Land Is Advocated

Washington County Welfare Board Seeks Fund of $500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—With 117 families definitely proving "back to the land" is "forward to normal happiness" the Citizens' Advisory Committee of the Welfare Board of this county are recommending to Gov. Clarence D. Martin that funds be provided to place 2000 King County families on the land.

It is estimated that $250 is the maximum figure at which a family can be placed on the land and $500,000 is asked for this purpose. It is felt that any sum coming to this State from the $25,000,000 set aside from the Federal public works fund for the purpose of providing "subsistence homesteads," might well be spent in this type of constructive relief.

The families already located have been placed on acreage outside the city limits, sufficient to guarantee at least a part of their livelihood through gardening, poultry, rabbits and dairy. These homes are within transportation distance of the industries and it is expected that home products will supplement earnings when these people are reëmployed.

Summary of Work

In a summary of the work just made public, Mr. W. D. Shannon, welfare commissioner, reports:

"A feeling of confidence and an easing off of the strain are evident in the people and a greatly improved morale is obvious. Many were pressed by owners of property in which they had been living and were unable to pay rent and in many instances were afraid to leave the house unoccupied for fear of being dispossessed. They began to feel like hunted animals, and consequently were acquiring an inferiority complex and thought society was all wrong. The change in the spirit of these people is almost phenomenal. With renewed confidence in themselves, they are better able to overcome obstacles which may confront them, and again become aggressive citizens, instead of dejected dependents."

In the report of workers making the survey of the colonization the happiness of those developing their own homes was the outstanding notation. One colonist told how the mental strain of their former condition, when he and his family were facing eviction, caused them to quarrel with each other at the slightest provocation. "Everything is so different now," he added.

Most of the families are in groups where they can help each other in building and share their small supply of tools. Berries and fruit trees planted this year will add to the value of their homes next year. In most cases there is enough fuel from the land-clearing to last for several years.

In Various Ways

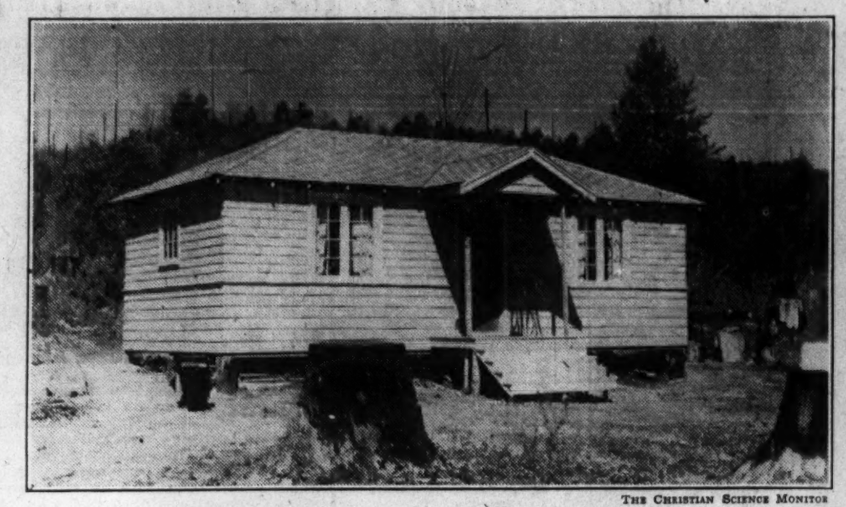
The land for the colonists has been obtained in various ways. In some cases it has been donated by the owner of surplus acreage, some have owned or obtained their own tracts and have been assisted to build on them, and some have been able to buy the land on an easy-term contract with a two-year moratorium on payments.

The manager of one land development estate reported:

"Thirty families have been located on the land and have constructed, under the direction of your board, attractive and comfortable homes, at a cost of approximately $80 a family. These buildings have been constructed by the men themselves by interchanging work.

"They have developed gardens in sufficient quantities to supply the families with vegetables. They have cleared a considerable portion of their tracts and are paying for the land principally by labor which our company supplies in the building of roads and the clearing of land."

Eviction Did This for a Seattle Family



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One of 117 Homes Built Under Colonization Plan

Ejected From His Home When Unable to Pay Rent in the City the Head of a Family, Assisted by the County Welfare Board, Erected This Bungalow. The Stumps Will Be Cleared Away and a Garden and Fruit Trees Planted.

Family 'Reunions' Unscramble In Return of Better Times

'E Pluribus Union' Accepted as National Motto, but Not for Rented Homes—Realty Boom Awaits Assurance of Steady Work

Family reunions are all very well in their way, but when they are continued perforce for several years, the joys of fellowship are apt to pall.

For the past three or four years many families have been doubling up in single family houses in the interests of economy. The question is, when will these enforced reunions come to an end? To which the answer is, according to real estate men, property owners and "in-laws" alike—"The sooner the better!" And fortunately a certain tendency in this direction is already making itself felt.

According to Mr. Charles E. Lee, executive secretary of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, evidences of "unscrambling" this situation in Boston under the influence of NRA prosperity, are lacking as yet.

The tendency, on the part of young married couples in particular, to remain with other members of the family for the time being, does not imply, believes Mr. Lee, any permanent desire for parental supervision. The only reason for continued doubling is, he thinks, a commendably cautious intention of presenting a united front toward any belated wolf that might perhaps linger around the doorstep.

Survey Indicates Conditions

The actual extent of the doubling up process in Boston has not been determined, but an inkling of the nation-wide condition is given by careful surveys made in some western cities.

The results of such a survey made recently in Cleveland, Ohio, have been announced by the National Conference on Construction. It was found that in that city doubling up had taken place in 6 per cent of all one-family houses, but that only 4 per cent of such houses were vacant. This would indicate that as soon as increasing prosperity brings about separation of these combined families there would shortly be a shortage of houses of this type. This should result in an era of building activity and of additional business for light, fuel, telephone and similar concerns.

The picture was different in the case of two-family houses, however. In these, where the space intended for each family was hardly enough to allow for doubling, the number of vacancies in proportion to cases of doubling was higher.

Individual real estate dealers hold varying views of the doubling and undoubling process. Those catering mostly to "white collar" workers see little movement toward separation. These workers, it is felt, are not yet enjoying any notable increases in pay and have accumulated obligations which they would attempt to meet before increasing their living expenses again.

Factory workers, on the other hand, are already giving indications of a desire to seek small individual apartments or lodgings, rather than occupy one larger place together.

Blames Motors and Movies

The proprietor of a South End Negro rental agency, whose wide interests included insurance, mortgages and the promotion of a strange-looking safety device for window cleaners, brought the wealth of his wide experience to bear on the subject.

"It doesn't make much difference," he observed with a slow smile, "whether two families go on living together or not. Whatever they do it will be just as hard to get hold of the rent.

"It isn't so much that they don't have the money now, as it is that they spend it on other things which they consider more important. Yes, sir! High taxes are bad enough for property owners and real estate men, but automobiles, high insurance for them, and movies are worst of all!

Home of Least Interest

"It used to be that folks lived in their homes and entertained their friends there. But nowadays they live in their cars and let movies take care of all the entertaining that is done. All they want a home for is a place to be unconscious in at night, and naturally that is the thing which interests them least—and the one which they are least inclined to pay for.

"Pay days may be better now, but as soon as they come around the money goes for buying and running autos and going to theaters and when rent day comes along there isn't any left. So what difference does it make whether families live separately or not? Of course there is this, though—many a daughter-in-law might go for a ride or to the movies simply to get relief from the rest of her husband's family!"

So, all things considered, it would seem that though good Americans approve of the motto "E Pluribus Unum" as applied to their country, they are all more than ready to abandon it as a standard of family life. It is generally agreed by men in touch with the real estate situation that as a feeling of stability grows with increasing prosperity, families will separate as fast as possible and an era of new activity for builders and many other allied lines of business will begin.

Enemy Hero Waiter Cheered by Doughboys

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 9 (AP)—One of the waiters at the "Zero Hour" banquet of the Ninety-First Division was Mr. Otto Freitag, a former soldier.

Some one found out that, in his fighting against Allied troops, he had been wounded five times and decorated three times for gallantry in action. The word got around.

Five hundred former doughboys stood up and cheered him wildly.

Miami Launches 'Let's Go Week' To Hasten Recovery

Florida Area Seeks Expenditure of $500,000 as Trade Booster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 9—"Let's Go Week," an ambitious recovery drive for the Miami area, is being launched today.

Aimed to bring about the immediate expenditure of at least $500,000, the movement will have the fourfold purpose of stimulating business, making the cities more attractive, providing work for the unemployed, and cultivating coöperation and optimism.

Property owners will be encouraged to make immediate repairs, home owners to clean up and beautify lawns, and citizens to make purchases of fall and winter goods now while owners of vacant stores and property will be asked to improve their premises.

Educational committees have prepared statistics showing economies to be effected by joining in the movement. An architectural and engineering bureau has been organized by the Chamber of Commerce to give advice on plans and construction and repair estimates. This service will not include plans, working drawings or specifications so it will not conflict with the regular services of architects and engineers. Importance of having the work done through local firms is being stressed.

"The guiding principle of this campaign," says Mr. B. R. Kessler, secretary of the chamber of commerce of Miami, "is to have this work done through the regular channels of business without favoring any particular trade group or individual contracting firm. Thus the momentum of the campaign for repair and modernization work benefits every business firm in Miami."

Bayfront Park meetings, special events and many other means are being used to educate the people of this area to the importance of the movement. The cities of Miami, Miami Beach, Coral Gables, and Hialeah jointly are working for its success.

Dogs of High and Low Degree Caught in Trap of Vivisection

New England Society Opposed to Practice Strives to Overcome Public Apathy—Membership Lists Open to All Defenders of Dumb Animals

Maple Street loses a dog. It may be a pedigreed scion of a long line of canine aristocracy. It may be the lovable mongrel Billy Briggs purchased for 50 cents from a teamster; or the homeless pup which collects its nourishment daily from the back steps of sympathetic housewives.

Everyone in Maple Street is concerned. Everyone joins the search, but the dog cannot be found. Only the medical students know, the students and their instructor, that behind the closed doors of a laboratory the helpless animal is undergoing the tortures of vivisection.

Literature published by the New England Anti-Vivisection Society indicates the extent to which this appalling violation of all that is humane is being carried on. The greatest obstacle to eradicating such cruelty, says Mr. George R. Farnum, chairman of the society's board of directors, is the ignorance and the apathy of the general public.

Work Widely Supported

There is nothing spectacular, nothing dramatic in the methods of this organization, which for 30 years has been quietly, conservatively carrying on its educational work. It has the support of judges, prominent lawyers, well-known educators and clergymen; it numbers among its honorary vice-presidents Mr. George Arliss, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mr. Stephen Coleridge and Dr. Philip G. Peabody. Many physicians of standing are affiliated with anti-vivisection organizations.

The movement began in a large way in England, in the medical profession itself, and it was chiefly due to the influence of that profession that legislation was passed in the House of Commons to regulate the practices of vivisection.

During the spring of this year the New England society moved from the small and obscure suite on the sixth floor of Tremont Temple to spacious, attractive rooms at 6 Park Street, where members and visitors may obtain informative material. During the past month 1500 pieces of literature were given out to the public, and many passers-by took advantage of the statistics, drawings and quotations arranged in poster form in the windows.

Associate membership, which costs only $1 a year, includes subscription to the official organ—Living Tissue—a monthly publication founded by Mr. Edward H. Clement, a former editor of the Boston Evening Transcript. Not a piece of legislation is introduced, affecting the safety of dumb creatures, without thorough investigation and activity on the part of the society, the membership of which numbers about 1000 throughout New England.

Even Humans in Danger

But not alone are animals threatened by this practice. One of the pamphlets of the society is entitled "The Menace of Human Vivisection." Commenting on "experimentation on human beings, described as 'a practice based on the plea of community benefit, gradually and without the knowledge of the public becoming established in this country,'" the pamphlet says:

"The practice is today a real menace to those who are, or may become, inmates of our hospitals and asylums, but especially it is the children of the poorer classes who have suffered in the past and are now in the greatest danger.'

In a forceful series of editorials by Mr. Farnum, appearing in Living Tissue, the author declares, "There will come a time—there must come a time unless the moral foundations of our civilization are shaken down—when a different spirit will animate those engaged in the promotion and application of scientific knowledge. Then it will be no longer possible to defend practices which shock the conscience in the cause of a dubious utility sponsored in the name of science. Divorced from moral sentiment, there is no science worthy of that designation."

Boston-New York

$2 Leave Daily 309 Fremont Street, Boston Hancock 7307 141 W 51st Street, New York Circle 7-3844 9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 Midnight TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY

Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

Smart

Fur Coats

Mostly Original Samples

From $50.00 up in all sizes.

Also Cloth Coats

Handsomely fur trimmed—very reasonably priced.

Exquisite Fur Scarfs

From $15.00 up

Dorothy Barr Inc.

251 West 42nd Street, New York City Studio 7—Second Floor

IF YOU OWN A NASH

Prepare for winter driving. Protect your car against freezing *and rust* with the proper anti-freeze.

Boil-away anti-freezes evaporate. They require refills, they leave your car at the mercy of winter. Rigid tests prove many "permanent" anti-freezes break down and cause rust and clogging.

This autumn, you can get genuine Eveready Prestone at the new low price of $2.95 a gallon. One filling stays on the job all winter—25,000 miles or more of safe, rust-free running. Easily your most economical buy.

One and a half gallons of Eveready Prestone, costing $4.45, protects a Nash 1070, 1130 or 1170 to zero temperature all winter long. For other models and makes, see your dealer's chart. Approved by all car manufacturers. Fully guaranteed by National Carbon Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

*Based on an average of 20 years, the first freezing weather hits Boston by November 1. Put in Eveready Prestone now—and be safe.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication

New England

BOSTON, Mass.—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesdays, 3:30-4:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

BANGOR, Maine—Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

Eastern States

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursday, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI, Fla.—Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WQAM, 560kc-535m.

NORFOLK, Va.—Third Sunday of each month, 1:45-2:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA, Penna.—Third Thursday of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WCAU, 1170kc-286m.

TAMPA, Fla.—Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

Central States

AUSTIN, Texas—Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAIU, 640kc-469m.

DALLAS, Texas—Sundays, 7:00-7:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1260kc-234m.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

IRONWOOD, Mich.—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:25 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m.

LINCOLN and OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—First and third Sundays of each months, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m.

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Daily except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA, Okla.—[illegible] fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Stations WKY, 900kc-333m, Oklahoma City, and KVOO, 1140kc-263m, Tulsa.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

PIERRE, S. D.—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGFX, 630kc-476m.

POYNETTE, Wis.—Tuesdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

SAN ANGELO, Texas—First and third Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGKL, 1370kc-219m.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-209m.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Saturdays, 1:00-1:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WKBC, 1360kc-200m.

Mountain States

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Daily except Sundays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m.; Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth, and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00, P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFI, 640kc-469m.

RENO, Nev.—First Friday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KCH, 1380kc-217m.

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—In "Good Cheer Hour," coöperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., P. S. T., Station KDB, 1500kc-200m.

Territories

HONOLULU, T. H.—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian time, Station KGBM, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

CHILLIWACK, B. C.—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T., Station CHWK, 780kc-384m.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

Foreign

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Last Tuesday evening of each month, 9 p. m., local time, Station IZR, 1090kc-275m.

Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone.

Single from $2 Double from $3

THE COLLINGWOOD 45 West 35th St. NEW YORK

Let me help you with your **Insurance** *problems*

J. L. Lindgren

at HANcock 8500

Park Square Building, Boston

LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

For Business and Pleasure

Ambitious business men are making frequent trips to New York. The Taft, a great, modern hotel, is close to all business...and after-business diversions. 2,000 rooms with bath, from $2.50.

Tune in on George Hall and his Orchestra, Columbia Network.

ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.

HOTEL TAFT NEW YORK

Seventh Avenue at 50th Street

Ask your Banker's opinion of this Liberty Mutual FINANCIAL STATEMENT

(JUNE 30th, 1933)

ASSETS

Investments*	
United States Government Bonds	$6,188,444.90
State, Province and Municipal Bonds	1,548,522.50
Public Utility, Railroad and Other Bonds	11,032,614.95
All Other Investments	3,471,193.00
Total Investments	$22,240,775.35
Cash on hand and in Banks	1,100,055.54
Premiums in Course of Collection	1,767,707.88
Accrued Interest and Other Assets	240,381.89
Total Assets	$25,348,920.66

LIABILITIES

Reserve for:	
Losses	$11,550,000.00
Unearned Premiums	6,750,000.00
Dividends on Expired Policies	270,000.00
Expenses, Taxes and Miscellaneous Liabilities	298,015.03
Contingency Reserve	2,375,000.00
Net Surplus	4,105,905.63
Total Surplus, Reserves and Liabilities	$25,348,920.66

*Securities are valued on the New York Insurance Department basis.

Did you save $26.60 on car insurance in this safe company?

The growth and progress of Liberty Mutual, during the last three hard years, is dramatic news for automobile owners who want to increase their protection and reduce the cost of their insurance.

Any company that can carry on through a severe depression and emerge with greatly increased financial resources—an investment portfolio that will win the critical approval of any banker—an unbroken record of dividend payments of 20% to every policyholder for 21 years—is surely worthy of your earnest consideration and respect.

Financial statements are dry reading, but they are of the utmost importance when your personal income—and, perhaps, your home depends upon an insurance policy which should be a covenant of unquestioned security. Show this Liberty Mutual financial statement to your banker; let him tell you exactly what he thinks of it.

First, last and always you must think of insurance in terms of security. Then remember that Liberty has consistently saved 20% for its policyholders because it sells direct and eliminates two-thirds of the usual sales expense. Furthermore, because Liberty will not insure reckless drivers, accidents are rare and the costs of insurance are still further reduced. These two factors permit Liberty Mutual to operate with great economy, and the resulting profits of the business are paid to the policyholders in the form of dividends.

We wish to make it quite clear that Liberty Mutual does not sell insurance at less than standard, manual rates. Most distinctly, Liberty is NOT a "cut rate" company offering insurance on a basis of mere price. But it has consistently saved 20% for every one of its 115,000 policyholders—and it can save for you—because it is operated like a savings bank—not for profit, but for the sole benefit of each policyholder.

Tear out the coupon as a reminder. It may save you as much as $26.60. Mail it today for your free copy of our booklet entitled "How You May Safely Reduce the Cost of Your Automobile Insurance." Or 'phone today for our representative who is not allowed to annoy you with high-pressure selling.

SAVINGS

made by car-owners on *complete* insurance protection on their cars last year. Complete insurance protection includes personal injury, property damage, fire and theft insurance. Your actual saving would have depended upon the kind of car you own, the city or town in which you garage your car and the kind and amount of insurance you carry.

City or Town	Lincoln Packard Cadillac Class Up to	Hudson Chrysler Pontiac Class Up to	Ford Chevrolet Plymouth Class Up to
Albany	$34.46	$27.49	$22.12
Baltimore	20.34	16.87	13.00
Boston	26.80	22.62	21.90
Buffalo	22.71	18.15	16.20
Newark	20.10	15.65	14.76
New York City	67.11	58.04	39.54
Philadelphia	32.01	24.62	24.62
Portland, Me.	17.49	13.09	10.29
Springfield, Mass.	14.90	11.18	10.52
Syracuse	25.55	21.16	19.27
Washington	15.80	12.00	12.00
Worcester, Mass.	17.68	13.30	13.51

Partial payments, if desired.

LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY © 1933, L. M. I. Co.

Home Office: 31 St. James Avenue, Boston *Phone:* **Hancock 8500**

Liberty Mutual Branch Offices in Atlantic States. Other Offices from Coast to Coast

ALBANY, N. Y. 488 Broadway
ALLENTOWN, PA. 13-14 No. Seventh St.
ATLANTA, GA. Healey Building
BALTIMORE, MD. Gilfoi Building
BINGHAMTON, N. Y. 301 Sun Building
BIRMINGHAM, ALA. Martin Building
BOSTON (Home Office) 31 St. James Avenue
BROCKTON, MASS. Olympia Building
BUFFALO, N. Y. Jackson Building
CHARLOTTE, N. C. 109 West Third St.
ERIE, PA. Commerce Building
FALL RIVER, MASS. 19 Purchase St.
FITCHBURG, MASS. 737 Main St.
FRAMINGTON, MASS. Park Building
GLOUCESTER, MASS. 146 Main St.
HARTFORD, CONN. Capitol Building
HAVERHILL, MASS. 14 Merrimack St.
LAWRENCE, MASS. Cross Building
LYNN, MASS. Central Nat. Bank Bldg.
LOWELL, MASS. 116 Central St.
MANCHESTER, N. H. Bond Building
NEWARK, N. J. Fulzler Building
NEW BEDFORD, MASS. First National Bank Bldg.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. 49 Bayard St.
NEW HAVEN, CONN. 30 Whitney Ave.
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10 East 40th St.
NORFOLK, VA. Seaboard Bank Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. Public Ledger Building
PITTSBURGH, PA. Grant Building
PITTSFIELD, MASS. Farrell-Sweener Building
PORTLAND, MAINE 128 Exchange St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I. 68 Weybosset St.
QUINCY, MASS. 1291 Hancock St.
RICHMOND, VA. Atlantic Life Building
ROANOKE, VA. State and City Bank Bldg.
ROCHESTER, N. Y. Wilder Building
SPARTANBURG, S. C. Montgomery Building
SPRINGFIELD, MASS. 182 State St.
SYRACUSE, N. Y. Syracuse Sav. Bank Bldg.
TRENTON, N. J. Trenton Trust Building
WASHINGTON, D. C. Investment Building
WILMINGTON, DEL. Delaware Trust Bldg.
WORCESTER, MASS. 8 Portland St.

Send This Coupon TODAY! C.S.M. 10-4

Liberty Mutual Insurance Company
31 St. James Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Without obligation, I would like to have your FREE booklet, which shows how I may save money on my automobile insurance.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

.....

Town Where Car Is Kept.....

Make of Car No. Cyls. Body Type Model No. Year

.....

Strictness of Liquor Control Measured by Alcoholic Content

Rockefeller Report Advises Unrestricted Sale of Beer and Light Wines—Education for Temperance Put Ahead of Legal Coercion

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Regulation of the sale of distilled liquor "under a program, which so far as practicable, discourages consumption with increasing strictness as the alcoholic content increases"; removal of practically all restrictions on the sale of 3.2 beer and light wines; and education for temperance rather than legal coercion are advocated in a portion of the report on liquor control sponsored by Mr John D Rockefeller Jr and made public today.

The report is the result of a study of the liquor problem in the United States, Canada and several European countries by Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick and Mr. Albert L. Scott.

Following are additional sections in part:

A rational approach to the problem of liquor control requires an about-face and a new viewpoint. We should start by inquiring what concentration of alcohol makes a beverage intoxicating in fact to the ordinary man. When the alcoholic content is below that point, a drink should be subject to little, if any, restraint upon its use.

The sale of stronger drinks should be regulated under a program which, so far as is practicable, discourages consumption with increasing strictness as the alcoholic content increases. Such a system directs its spearhead against alcohol in the forms most liable to abuse by man, and by permitting relative freedom in the use of the weaker drinks, tends to promote temperance.

Where shall the lines be drawn in setting up such a plan of control? A natural and convenient division is between fermented beverages and distilled liquors. The fermented drinks, consisting mainly of beers and wines, have a range in alcoholic content up to 12 per cent. Distilled liquors, which include whisky and gin, usually contain from 30 per cent to 45 per cent of alcohol.

The distilled liquors are thus seen to be in a class by themselves, with an alcoholic strength far in excess of wines and beers. This difference should be made the basis of a radical difference in treatment under the law.

Every consideration of social control suggests the frank acceptance and treatment of beer containing not more than 3.2 per cent of alcohol as a non-intoxicating beverage.

Unrestricted Sale Defended

The continued, unrestricted sale of beer having an alcoholic content of not more than 3.2 per cent is clearly the part of wisdom. Such beer should be obtainable by the bottle, for off-premises consumption, practically without limitation. Its sale should be allowed by grocery stores, drug stores, delicatessens and general stores, and indeed by any merchant who so desires.

A vendor's permit should be required, but the cost should be low, and there should be no restriction on the number of such permits. The sale of such beer by the glass, with or without meals, should be permitted in restaurants, hotels, beer gardens, clubs, or indeed in any reputable establishment.

"What the People Want"

Wines—naturally fermented—not in excess of, says, 10 to 12 per cent, should be sold by the bottle for off-premises consumption as freely as 3.2 per cent beer. But as compared with 3.2 per cent beer, a greater measure of restriction should govern the sale of wine for on premises consumption. Natural wine should be sold by the glass only with meals. It follows that the sale of wine for on-premises consumption should be restricted to bona fide restaurants, dining rooms and clubs.

The report made public yesterday under the heading, "What the People Want as to Liquor Control, follows in part:

In the violent reaction against the Eighteenth Amendment, what is it that the public has in mind?

We have been at pains to secure, as far as we could, a cross-section of opinion from all types of leaders of thought and activity in the United States on the subject of liquor control—newspaper editors, political leaders, social workers, clergymen, educators, manufacturers, labor leaders, farmers, business men, liquor producers, probitionists, Government officers now and formerly concerned with the problem of liquor supervision, and others. Over 400 such leaders were personally interviewed.

What we wanted to obtain, if possible, was a body of principles upon which recommendations for a new type of liquor control could conceivably be based. We wanted an understanding of motives, a knowledge of objectives.

Out of the mass of opinions obtained it is possible to set down a few definite principles behind which, it can be said with reasonable accuracy, a substantial degree of public support exists. We have adopted these principles as our own, and they have served as guides in the writing of this report and in the preparation of our recommendations.

Guides in Writing Report

Briefly, they are as follows:

1. At all costs—even if it means a temporary increase in alcoholic consumption—bootlegging, racketeering and the whole wretched nexus of crime that developed while the Eighteenth Amendment was in force must be wiped out.

2. Wide areas of the public are unconvinced that the use of alcoholic beverages is in itself reprehensible.

Saloon a Social Menace

3. The saloon, as it existed in pre-prohibition days, was a menace to society and must never be allowed to return.

4. Despite the reaction from the Eighteenth Amendment, America is in no mood to stand any aggressiveness on the part of the brewers, the distillers and the liquor trade generally. The memory of their campaigns against temperance, of their corrupt legislative activities and of their insolent intrusion into our political life in the days before prohibition is still alive. Any indication that they are once more pushing their business in violation of decent social standards will bring the pendulum swinging back again.

5. Public opinion is gratified by the record of sobriety that has attended the return of beer.

6. America is inclined to believe that there is some definite solution for the liquor problem—some method other than bone-dry prohibition—that will allow a sane and moderate use of alcohol to those who desire it, and at the same time minimize the evils of excess. There is no unanimity of opinion as to what that solution shall be, but the people at the moment are in an adventurous mood. A new philosophy of change is in the air, and political ideas are now being put into effect which were unthinkable even a decade ago. The question is asked: Why should we follow the old pre-prohibition route? Why is it not possible to strike out into a fresh trail? If in relation to every other business, new social and political controls are daily being devised, why in relation to this liquor business should we not create a new technique, a new method, by which it can be brought within the compass of what the public really desires?

Recommendations of Researchers

This report attempts to find an answer to this type of question, and our recommendations may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. State-wide, bone-dry prohibition will prove unsuccessful in controling the problem of alcohol, unless such a system has behind it overwhelming public support. Even then it will tend to carry in its trail the hypocrisy and lawlessness which marked the national experiment.

2. The experience of every country supports the idea that light wines and beers do not constitute a serious social problem.

3. While many states will doubtless follow the license method in control of beverages of higher alcoholic content, this method contains a fundamental flaw in that it retains the private profit motive which makes inevitable the stimulation of sales.

4. Wide experience in many countries indicates that the best approach to the problem of heavier alcoholic beverages is through state control. By state control we mean specifically a system by which the state, through a central Authority, maintains an exclusive monopoly of retail sale for off-premises consumption. This Authority determines prices, fixes the location of its stores, controls advertising, and in general manages the trade in such a way as to meet a minimum, unstimulated demand within conditions established solely in the interests of society.

5. The primary objective of taxation should be not revenue but social control. Taxes should be levied not with the idea of filling the public treasury at whatever cost to public morality and efficiency, but as a method of reducing the consumption of alcohol.

6. Education in its broadest sense has a greater part to play in creating a sober nation than has legislative enactment. Temperance lies in the character, standards and self-discipline of individual men and women. Education is a slow process, but it carries a heavier share of the burden of social control than legal coercion.

Juvenile Agencies Elect

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 9 (AP)—Mr. J. T Fulton, superintendent of the State Training Schools for Boys, of Red Wing, Minn., was elected president of the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies here Saturday. He succeeds Major H. B. Hickman, of Glen Mills, Penna. Directors elected included: Miss Katherine Campbell of Lancaster, Mass., and Mrs. Edith Garner of Hallowell, Me.

Tree in Gdynia Symbolizes Poland's Ancient Glory

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—By Ernest Raulin, Gdynia

Oak Hundreds of Years Old Kept as Memorial of Far-Off Days

Plan of One of Main Streets of Port Town Built on Gulf of Danzig Preserves Reminder of Period Before Frederick the Great Seized the Area Now Disputed by Poles and Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GDYNIA, Poland—As the new port of Gdynia arose, almost overnight, to provide Poland with its own outlet to the Baltic, one veteran of early times was carefully preserved from all demands of city construction. An aged oak that had watched the ups and downs of Polish history for centuries was provided with an island in one of the new thoroughfares. It had seen a free Poland come under the sway of Russia after 1717. It had seen the First Partition of 1772, when Frederick the Great seized the now famous Corridor, the Second Partition of 1793, the annihilation of the monarchy and the final partition between Russia and Germany in 1795, despite Napoleon's promises to reconstitute the nation. In the rise of the new Poland since the War, the oak still remains—a little weather-worn about the tips, but good for many decades to come.

Il Duce Would End Liberal Capitalism

ROME, Oct. 9 (AP)—An interview with Premier Benito Mussolini published in the Echo de Paris in which he was quoted as saying that it is necessary to finish with the old ideas of liberal capitalism was read yesterday with considerable interest by the Italian public. It was reproduced in all Italian newspapers.

Observers commented that Il Duce's declaration was not directed against capitalism itself since he said several times that he is determined to support private capitalism but at the same time regulate it within the corporative state.

His statements are regarded as representing an exposition of the latest development in the Fascist corporative state—corporations of category. These consist of employers and employees of each branch of industry commerce, transportation and agriculture who are to settle the question of wages, hours and conditions within the corporation itself instead of appealing to the National Council of Corporations as they have previously. The corporations category will begin operations about Jan 1.

Portugal Elected To League Council

GENEVA, Oct. 9 (AP)—The League of Nations Assembly today elected Portugal to the newly-created fifteenth seat of the League Council. Portugal got 30 votes against 20 for Turkey, the only other candidate.

Difficulties appeared today to have arisen concerning a dispatch that the Latin American delegations to the League Assembly planned to extend a joint invitation to Ecuador to join the League. The plan under consideration, it was said today, calls for the extending of an invitation not only to Ecuador but to Brazil and Costa Rica as well. These two countries resigned from the League several years ago.

Maj. Gen. Blanton Winship, the American representative, today described as inaccurate, misleading and without foundation Liberian claims before a committee of the League that an American finance corporation loan had been forced on the country and that the funds were misspent by a finance adviser.

The Liberian representative, however, reassured there had been a maladministration of the funds by the American adviser and said that an expert's report had confirmed this.

Control of Machine-Gun Sale Is Made Possible by Makers

Small Arms Manufacturers Submit Amendment to Their Code Providing for Control

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 — Small arms manufacturers of the United States have submitted to the NRA an amendment to their code of fair competition which would regulate the sale of machine guns and attempt to prevent domestic weapons of this type from reaching gangsters.

The amendment would limit the sale of machine and sub-machine guns to federal, state, territorial and local government, and to banks, corporations, or business associations maintaining regularly organized police departments. Exceptions could be made on permission by the Department of Justice.

Recognizing that this measure would restrist only the domestic source of supply of such weapons for gangsters the Department of Justice is also working with the Department of State with a view toward securing treaties with foreign governments which will secure their coöperation in preventing the shipment of machine guns to this country.

Legal importation is expected to be banned, either by direct act of the next Congress, or exercise of the President's power to place an embargo on any particular type of exports he may desire which was conferred on him by the National Recovery Act.

The amendment was submitted to Mr. H. M Halstead Jr., assistant deputy administrator, late yesterday, in accordance with the announced intention of manufacturers following recent hearings on their proposed code. It was suggested by the Department of Justice and readily accepted by the manufacturers.

The move is the first completed step of the Federal Government in its campaign to close all sources for machine guns to illegal elements in the country. The text of the amendment is drafted in these terms:

"Members of the industry shall not sell or otherwise dispose of machine guns or sub-machine guns, except for the use of the United States Government, any state, territory or possession of the United States and political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or to banks, corporations or other business associations having regularly organized police departments, or to manufacturers of ammunition in the United States for testing purposes, or for export, unless permission for exception be granted in specific instances by the Department of Justice."

Georgia Negroes Camp When Boss Asks 'Fare'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THOMASVILLE, Ga.—A typical story of Negro diplomacy comes from the sawmill district near here. As the story goes, the "white boss" sawmill operator tried to circumvent the NRA pay rate and shorter hours for his Negro helpers by charging them an additional 90 cents a day for transportation from the near-by town to the mill and return in his truck. If they objected they might quit.

The Negroes didn't protest. That is not usually their way. On Monday as the operator made the rounds in town to collect his helpers, each one was ready to go to work in the truck, but each one carried a special burden of bedding and such household goods. That night the operator was informed that no one was going back to town—they were camping out for the week.

It was such a quiet, effective way to settle the question.

Luckstone Toilet Preparations
impart an unusual sense of fragrance and freshness
Price List from
THE LUCKSTONE CO. Limited
1 HIGH STREET
MARYLEBONE, LONDON W. 1. ENG.

S·L DRY CLEANING AND DYEING SERVICE
2 Thurloe Place, S. W. 7 (Kensington 1015)
159 Gloucester Road, S. W. 7 (Kensington 1973)
28 Duke St., Piccadilly, S. W. 1 (Regent 2743)
62 Lower Sloane Street, S. W. 1 (Sloane 6855)
131 Church Road, Barnes (River. 2817)
Clapham South Tube Station, S. W. 12 (Battersea 3360)
224 Norwood Road, S. E. 27 (Streatham 7405)
HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS:
4 Old Town, Clapham, London (Macaulay 3333)
VISITORS NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR EXPRESS ORDERS

SEE
BEARMANS
WINDOWS and SHOWROOMS
for Advance Autumn
MILLINERY and COSTUMES
BEARMANS OF LEYTONSTONE
Tel. LEYtonstone 1131 (4 lines)

SHOOLBRED'S
DEPOSITORIES LTD.
Tottenham Court Rd.
LONDON, W. 1.
REMOVALS and STORAGE
Telephone: Museum 3386

Woollands
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1
When in Knightsbridge be sure to visit Woollands new fabric salon, where you may inspect the most extraordinary, yet enchanting, range of Beautiful Silks and Dress Fabrics for the coming Autumn. Examples of taste and distinction that will please not only in design and beauty of fabric, but also moderation in price

No. 60—Useful Cardigan, Skirt and Scarf, made in firmly-woven jersey tweed. Ideal for golf and country wear. Skirt neatly tailored on elastic petersham. Sizes: Woms. and S.O.S. Woms. Colours: Black/White, Nigger/Beige, Saxe/Beige, Navy/White. Price, Gns. 4½

No. 62—Smartly Tailored Suit in diagonal jersey. Useful for town or country wear. Skirt cleverly cut on an elastic petersham. Colours: Nigger/Beige, Nigger/White, Black/White, Navy/Grey. Sizes, Woms. and Full Woms. Price Gns. 4½

Becoming Jumper in fine wool with diagonal stripe. Sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42. Colours, Natural/Nigger, Navy/White, Black/White, White/Black. Price 15/9

WOOLLANDS Ltd., Knightsbridge, S.W.1 'Phone: Sloane 4545

This 'Mappin' Watch has been made for Rigorous Service

Special features:
- WATERPROOF
- DUSTPROOF
- SHOCKPROOF
- NON-MAGNETIC

IN STOUT CHROMIUM CASE
£3 : 0 : 0
With Luminous Dial £3 : 3 : 0

It is interesting to record that six of these watches have been thrown twice, without a parachute, from an aeroplane at an altitude of about 3,000 feet. After this ordeal all the watches were in perfect going order. The watches were also immersed in a vase of water for 240 hours, and it was found that no water penetrated in any of the movements.

MAPPIN & WEBB LTD.
THREE LONDON SHOWROOMS
156-162 OXFORD ST., W.1 172 REGENT ST., W.1 2 QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C.4

"DECORATIONS
CHINTZES, CRETONNES, DAMASKS, BROCADES, CARPETS, CURTAINS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS etc.
Charles Hammond (Limited)
165 Sloane St., London, S.W. 1
Sloane 2151

PARTRIDGE & COOPER LIMITED
Printers and Manufacturing Stationers
Orders for Private or Commercial Stationery
executed with dispatch at competitive prices.
191-192 Fleet St., London, E. C. 4
ENGLAND
WE SELL GRIP-FIX

Ben Cox & Sons
Manufacturers of
Umbrellas : :
Walking Canes :
Seat Sticks : :
411 Oxford Street
LONDON, W.1, ENGLAND.

BRADLEYS
CHEPSTOW PLACE · LONDON · W. 2
the right clothes for every occasion
FURS · GOWNS · TAILOR SUITS · BLOUSES
WRAPS · HATS · LINGERIE · SPORTS-WEAR
Bradleys Chepstow Place London W2

Knitted Suits Winning on Style Points!
BARKERS
IMPORTANT AUTUMN COLLECTION
HIGH necks, broad shoulders, snappy buttons—you can't help but be smart if you choose one of the new Barker Woollen Suits. Knitted and tailored to give a beautiful 'straight' line, they hang as perfectly as a finely cut cloth suit—and can't be equalled for comfort in wear.
Come and see the Autumn Collection at Barkers—you'll like the individuality of the styles, the original detail and the smart new colourings. The illustrations give a hint of the variety, but there are many more equally charming.

A BRAEMAR SUIT designed in a smart overcheck Knitted Wool in the most beautiful Tweed colourings. Distinctive for sports and country wear. Square buttons, a high to the throat fastening and original sleeves assure its smartness. In Nigger, Beige, Navy, Grey mixtures. GNS. 4

A SUIT that's smart enough for town is tailored from good quality Wool knitted in a fancy stitch. Wide shoulders, a trim, high-throated fastening and barrel buttons contribute to its chic. It hangs especially well. Bronze Nigger, Deep Blue, and Navy. GNS. 5

A ONE-SIDED REVER (which can be fastened over if desired) and a gay spotted scarf and belt are the style notes of this excellently balanced suit. Trimly knitted in a fancy weave of medium weight. In Beige, Nigger and Light Navy 52/6

TAILORED WOOL SUIT knitted in the finest Botany Wool. The line is particularly good and slimming. The jacket buttons high at the neck and finishes with a fancy turnover collar and striped scarf. Navy, Off-White, Nigger, Bronze Green, Velvet Red, & Clerical Grey. 55/-

John Barker and Compy Ltd Kensington London W 8 Phone WEStern 5432

Electric Light Fittings
Manufacturers
Courtney Russell & Co. Ltd.
81, Fitzroy Sq., London, W. 1. Museum 1262

Harrods
—and the Vogue for
CONTRAST

'Harriet'

Soft Wool Boucle has been used for this attractive Frock with bodice of contrasting tone. The skirt is slightly flared with centre pleat back and front, and trimmed with steel buttons. Neck may be worn open or easily fastened scarf-fashion. In contrasting shades of Navy, Bottle, Burgundy, Lido and Mocca. Hips 38, 40, 42 and 44 ins..... 30/-

Inexpensive Dresses, First Floor

HARRODS LTD LONDON S W 1

Puerto Rico Gains Improved Harbors By Federal Funds

Mayaguez and Arecibo Channels to Be Deepened by Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Harbor improvements at Mayaguez and Arecibo, made possible by funds from the federal public works appropriations, will, when finished, give the island four deep water terminals. San Juan and Ponce now have well-developed terminals.

The Mayaguez project, calling for an expenditure of $150,000, is for dredging over an area 500 feet wide parallel with the face of the new dock which was opened there last year. The dredging is to be for a distance of approximately 1200 feet along the face of the dock to a depth of 30 feet. There is to be an approach to this area approximately 1000 feet wide at the mouth and narrowing as it approaches the dock. Material dredged from the harbor it is proposed to put in part in Puntilla Bay with the prospect of developing an airport. Near-by swamps are to be filled. The Mayaguez project work will commence not later than December.

At Arecibo the harbor improvements call for the development of a breakwater and the dredging of a harbor preparatory to the building of a dock. Arecibo has always been a lighterage terminal.

The breakwater as planned will be 1000 feet long. This wall will contain some 90,000 tons of rock and is designed to protect an inner harbor to be dredged to the depth of 25 feet.

Shipping interests at Arecibo have given assurances that funds would be provided for the building of a suitable dock for the needs of the port. The dock development will be a private enterprise while the harbor improvements, to cost $468,000, will come from federal funds.

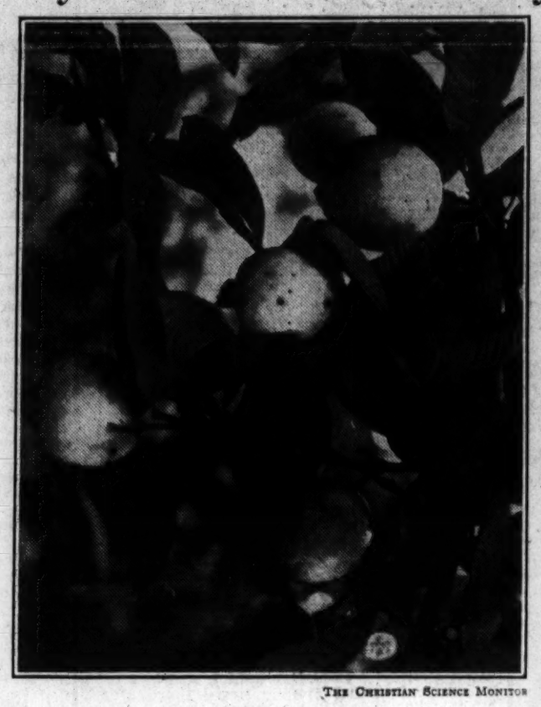
Whether there is to be further improvement in San Juan harbor has not yet been determined but it is quite probable that under the new public works policy further work would be undertaken.

Some months ago arguments were advanced for increasing the anchorage area in the harbor as well as deepening the entrance by the removal of the El Morro bar. It was also proposed to widen the entrance.

Pennsylvania Railroad Net

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Pennsylvania Railroad's net income for August is estimated at about $3,700,000 after taxes and interest, equal to 28 cents a share on the capital stock. This would bring net for the year's first eight months to around $9,900,000, or 75 cents a share.

Nation's Guava Jelly Supplied By Florida's Infant Industry



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Guavas Ready to Pick

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Canning Florida sunshine and spreading it throughout the land would be a boon to some northern cities where not a ray of sun is seen sometimes in a whole week. If, at such a time, one could open a can, and presto, sunshine, what an invention.

If man has not yet learned to can actual sunshine, he does know how to preserve its products, and this activity is awakening Florida's resources through the interlocking of the State's agricultural wealth with industry, so much desired.

"The preserving of tropical fruits is combining agriculture and industry to bring out the latent prosperity of south Florida," says Mr. W. D. Ferguson, one of Miami's pioneers in this line. "Although still in its infancy, the tropical jelly business has already become a major industry, and I can perceive of nothing that will surpass it."

Guava jelly, which a few years ago was known only in the tropics, now is rivaling the staple apple, currant, quince and other old favorites in the large cities of the North, according to reports from several large preserving houses in this area. Tourists coming to America's tropics in larger numbers each winter acquire a taste for the exotic jelly and demand it from their dealers upon returning North.

South Florida is said to be the only place in the United States where guavas grow wild. Being a summer fruit, it is seldom seen by tourists, and they often wonder what the fruit they know so well by taste and name looks like. They might think the small trees insignificant and the yellow fruit some small kind of apple until biting into it when they discover a mass of gravel-like seeds.

Now, at the height of the season, the preserving houses are working day and night to extract the precious juice to supply jelly to every state in the Union. Five tons of guavas a day are utilized in one large factory which sends the bulk of its product to New York and Boston.

Mr. Ferguson is constantly experimenting with new combinations. Beginning in 1924 as a pastime to experiment with lucious fruit growing all about him, he delighted his friends with gifts of rich dainties. Soon there came a demand for his hobby, and he began in earnest to make preserves on a little oil stove in two pans.

Maniu Reënters Politics, Opposing Roumanian King

Old Conflict Breaks Out Again After Six Months of Quiet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — After more than six months of quiescence, the conflict between King Carol and the distinguished political leader, Mr. Juliu Maniu, former chief of the National Peasant Party, has broken out with a vehemence that threatens to disrupt the governing party and precipitate a major political struggle.

The immediate cause of Mr. Maniu's reëntering the political situation is a series of exceedingly unpleasant accusations brought against him in connection with the notorious "Bruno Seletsky spy affair." It was charged in court, in the press and at public meetings that the former Maniu Government had had a direct pecuniary interest in ordering arms through Seletsky, the agent in Bucharest for the Skoda Works, as well as through other intermediaries, and that former Prime Minister Maniu was himself involved.

Certain members of the Liberal Party were especially active in disseminating these charges, and it is believed also that they were supported, if not actually initiated, by circles close to the court. To many this appeared a plot definitely to compromise the King's chief opponent and to rob him of the popular esteem which he has enjoyed.

Mr. Maniu's nephew has issued a manifesto against the Government and the King. Mr. Maniu declared he was not personally responsible for this attack, but he intimated he agreed with it. Thus he practically declared himself against the Government and the present methods of King Carol.

Mr. Maniu is perhaps the most vigorous figure in Roumanian politics and a supporter of democracy. For decades, prior to the war, he sided with the two Roumanians in Austro-Hungary against the Hungarian governments at Budapest. He headed the National Party of the Roumanians outside of Roumania, and was recognized as the leader of an oppressed minority.

Mr. Maniu did not come to power as Prime Minister until 1928. He then introduced useful reforms, but his domination was broken by the sudden return of Prince Carol as King in 1930, which precipitated Mr. Maniu's resignation.

For a while Mr. Maniu continued to be chief of his party and from time to time was Prime Minister also, but the conflict between him, as a champion of constitutional methods, and King Carol, who favored a personal régime, grew bitter. Last January Mr. Maniu withdrew from the Government and from the party, left active politics, and returned to his little farm in Transylvania, a former province of Hungary.

With his return to politics the National Peasants will be split into factions, some supporting Mr. Maniu and others opposing him. An open or covert campaign against "personal government" will be launched, and the old cries of "constitutionalism" "parliamentarism" and "popular rule" will be heard again. But Mr. Maniu's influence may be gone, for the temper of Europe has changed. It is not impossible that the King and his retainers will subject the man who for decades opposed Hapsburg absolutism to a final, crushing defeat, thus entrenching themselves more securely than ever in power.

Kingsford-Smith Flying Fast

AKYAB, Burma, Oct. 9 (AP)—Wing Commander Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, Australian aviator, hopped today for Alor Star, Malay States, with what was considered a good chance of beating the record for the England-to-Australia flight. Although when he left Lympne, England, last Wednesday he declared he was not out to beat Mr. C. W. A. Scott's time of 8 days, 20 hours and 47 minutes, Sir Charles was ahead of Mr. Scott's mark this morning.

Fiery Shaft of Roaring Natural Gas Proves Star Attraction for Roumania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDIAS, Roumania — A blazing vein of natural gas here which sends flames 700 feet into the sky and which has completely banished darkness from the surrounding countryside, has been proving Roumania's star spectacle.

The color of the flames produced by it shows, according to engineers, that it comes from a great depth. The heat is so intense that it is difficult to approach within a third of a mile of it.

Sight-seers look upon the blaze as one of the wonders of the world and come from miles to see it, so that this little town has temporarily doubled its population and quadrupled its importance. In addition it has quit using lamps, candles and all other forms of illumination, for the burning gas has driven night away.

Enterprising farmers, too, are taking advantage of the sight. They have opened lunch rooms and refreshment parlors on their land, improvised little hotels and sent advertisements to towns miles away, urging the people to come and enjoy themselves in the town of eternal brightness.

Experts have come from half a dozen countries to help extinguish the flames.

Packard Motor Car Company

DETROIT, Oct. 9—Business of Packard Motor Car Company in September, as represented by actual dollar volume of sales, was the largest in any one month in more than two years, said Vice-President Gilman. Shipments were 1514. Actual sales by distributors and dealers were 1325. Packard had 940 unfilled orders Oct. 1.

Secretarial College
For Educated Girls
Practical Training. Modern Languages. First-Class Posts.
MISS MILDRED RANSOM, 15 GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE, Marble Arch, LONDON, W. 1, England. Tel. Pad. 6302.

Electrical Contracts
Undertaken for
LIGHTING, POWER, BELLS
TELEPHONES
to suit
ALL TYPES OF RESIDENCES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS
T. Clarke & Co., Ltd.
Tel. Sloane 7133 — 129 Sloane Street
2 lines — London, S. W. 1 (Eng.)

RATIONAL TAILORING

"They're *Incredible!* . . . . .
My Winter Outfit cost only
HALF AS MUCH this year"

RICHARDS: I'm not like you—I can't afford 'complete outfits.'
BROOKS: Yet you can afford double what I pay for a suit. My new tweed sports suit cost me exactly 50/-, not a penny more. Made-to-measure and properly fitted.
RICHARDS: 50/- may be all right for a sports suit. But that overcoat cost more.
BROOKS: No, 50/- again. And a raincoat at the same price. That makes seven pounds ten for the complete outfit.
RICHARDS: It all seems every bit as good as what I pay double for. Why can't my tailor . . .
BROOKS: He might be able to if he made 10,000 suits or overcoats a week instead of a dozen. It's small output that does so much to put up the price.
RICHARDS: But I insist on quality cloth; don't forget that.
BROOKS: So do I. And that's one very good reason why I go to The Fifty Shilling Tailors. If you doubt me, go and see for yourself. See their hundreds of fine Scotch Tweeds, Halifax-field Worsteds and Botany Serges.
RICHARDS: Large scale production may be all right up to a point but when it comes to a suit . . .
BROOKS: Oh! You think that large output and good organisation must result in a standardised Suit or Overcoat. It doesn't. The Fifty Shilling Tailors treat each order as an individual job from start to finish.
RICHARDS: But their price is fixed.
BROOKS: Only because it is the reasonable—the inevitable—price for a high quality suit made by their methods. In every way their service is strictly personal. That's why I go to them.
RICHARDS: That, and because they save you money?
BROOKS: And because the money they save is not at the expense of quality or style. Throw over your prejudices and go and see them for yourself!

THE FIFTY SHILLING TAILORS
Proprietors PRICES TAILORS LIMITED

LONDON
95-97-99 Oxford St., W. 1
110-111 Strand, W. C. 2
98-99 Cheapside, E. C. 2
42-4 Walworth Rd., S. E.
204-6 Edgware Rd., W. 2
35 Piccadilly, W. 1
ACTON: 169-169a High St.
BALHAM: 61 High Rd.
CLAPHAM JUNC., S. W. 11: 2-4 St. John's Rd.
CROYDON: 114 North End
CROYDON: 75-77 Church St.
DEPTFORD, S. E. 8: 177-9 High St.
EALING, W. 5: New Broadway, Uxbridge Rd.
EAST HAM, E. 6: 104-6 High St. North
FULHAM, S. W.: 322-4 North End Rd.
HACKNEY, E. 8: 408 Mare St.
HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY, N. 7: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
ILFORD (ESSEX): 927 High Rd.
KILBURN, N. W. 6: 122-4-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON ON THAMES: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM, S. E. 13: 194 High St.
PECKHAM, S. E. 15: 54 Rye Lane
RICHMOND (SURREY): Dome Bldgs., The Square
ROMFORD: 5 High St.
STRATFORD, E.: 30 Broadway
STREATHAM, S. W. 16: 97-99 High Rd.
TOOTING, S. W. 17: 16-20 High St.
TOTTENHAM, N. 17: 480 High Rd.
WALTHAMSTOW, E.: 39-41 High St.
WIMBLEDON: 58 The Broadway
WOOD GREEN, N.: 33 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.

MIDLANDS
BIRMINGHAM: 84-5 High St.
BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St.
BURTON ON TRENT: 9 Station St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32-33 Petty Cury
CHESTERFIELD: 14-16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HANLEY: 3 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3a St. Peter's St.
HEREFORD: 22 High Town
KETTERING: 29 Gold St.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket
LEICESTER: 8 Silver St.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
MANSFIELD: 8 West Gate
NEWARK ON TRENT: 14 Stodman St.
NEWCASTLE (Staffs): 41 Ironmarket
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTHAMPTON: 22 Market Sq.
NORTHAMPTON: 27 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.
NOTTINGHAM: 7 Exchange Walk
PETERBOROUGH: 44 Bridge St.
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
STOKE ON TRENT: 35 Church St.
WALSALL: 34-6 Park St.
WEST BROMWICH: 193 High St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 10-11 Dudley St.
WORCESTER: 25 The Cross

YORKSHIRE
BARNSLEY: 12 Cheapside
BRADFORD: 10 Manchester Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate
DONCASTER: 14 St. Sepulchregate
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate
HULL: 32 King Edward St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-6 Low St.
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane
LEEDS: 155 Briggate
LEEDS: 4041 Briggate
PONTEFRACT: 35 Market Pl.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 97-102 The Moor
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket
WAKEFIELD: 12 Bull Ring
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.
YORK: 9 Low Ousegate

LANCS., CHESHIRE AND CUMBERLAND
ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
ACCRINGTON: 93 Blackburn Rd.
BARROW IN FURNESS: 182 Dalton Rd.
BLACKBURN: 26 Darwen St.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BURNLEY: 85a St. James St.
BURY: 54 Fleet St.
CHESTER: 5 Foregate St.
LEIGH: 13 Bradshawgate
LEIGH: 117 Kirkgate
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.
MANCHESTER: 22-24 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 55 Market St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.
OLDHAM: 66 Yorkshire St.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate
PRESTON: 17 Friargate
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
ST. HELENS: 9 Church St.
SALFORD: 250 Regent Rd.
SOUTHPORT: 21 Eastbank St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
WHITEHAVEN: 7a King St.
WIGAN: 18 Wallgate

EAST COAST
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
COLCHESTER: 32 High St.
COLCHESTER: 18-20 Long Wyre St.
GREAT YARMOUTH: 23-24 Broad Row
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
IPSWICH: 12-14 Westgate St.
KING'S LYNN: 110 High St.
NORWICH: 1 Haymarket
NORWICH: 16 White Lion St.
SCUNTHORPE: 131 High St.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM
ASHINGTON: 33 Station Rd.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End
BLYTH: 14 Waterloo Rd.
CONSETT: Middle St.
CROOK: 11 Hope St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
JARROW ON TYNE: 69 Ormonde St.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market
NEWCASTLE: 34 Blackett St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 22-23 Saville St. West
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 71 King St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WEST STANLEY: Front St.

WALES AND WEST COAST
ABERAVON: 1 Water St.
ABERDARE: 6 Canon St.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.
CARDIFF: 139 Queen St.
EBBW VALE: Bethcar St.
MAESTEG: 129 Commercial St.
MOUNTAIN ASH: Oxford St., Corner of Darren Rd.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
PONTYPRIDD: 67 Taff St.
SWANSEA: 23 High St.
SWANSEA: 3 Oxford St.
TONYPANDY: 109a Dunraven St.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES
BATH: 30 Westgate St.
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRIGHTON: 32-33 Western Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BRISTOL: 5-6 Castle St.
EXETER: 73 High St.
EXETER: 92 Fore St.
GLOUCESTER: 27-9 Northgate St.
HIGH WYCOMBE: 7-8 Queens Square
READING: 84 Broad St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.
PLYMOUTH: 21 Old Town St.
PLYMOUTH: 86 Old Town St.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 99 East St.
SWINDON: 90 Regent St.
SWINDON: 77 Regent St.

SCOTLAND
ABERDEEN: 3-5 St. Nicholas St.
ABERDEEN: 64 St. Nicholas St.
AYR: 224 High St.
COATBRIDGE: 98 Main St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
DUNDEE: 65 Murraygate
DUNFERMLINE: 48 High St.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EDINBURGH: 39-41 South Bridge
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.
GLASGOW: 130 Sauchiehall St.
GLASGOW: 81 Union St.
GLASGOW: 154-6 Argyle St.
GOVAN (Glasgow, S. W. 1): 11-15 Burleigh St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GREENOCK: 32 Hamilton St.
HAMILTON: 45 Quarry St.
KILMARNOCK: 41 King St.
MOTHERWELL: 104 Brandon St.
PAISLEY: 30 High St.
PARTICK (Glasgow): 354 Dumbarton Rd.

IRELAND
BELFAST: 39 Ann St.
BELFAST: 29 North St.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.

A Suit of double shrunk
STOCKINETTE
for
Full Figures

"*DUNKIRK*". A becoming Suit, expertly tailored to fit the larger-than-average figure. Stitching borders the collar, cuffs, belt and bottom of coat. The skirt is planned to fit neatly into the waistline, sporting a belt and side pleats back and front for necessary striding room. Marl effects in ground shades of Black, Grey, Beige, Brown, Navy or Naples Blue. Sizes W. X. and O. S. 79/6

Knitwear—Ground Floor

D·H·Evans
of **Oxford St. W.1**

D. H. Evans & Co., Ltd., Oxford Street, London, W. 1

Made to partner the hors d'œuvres

With attractive fillings of hors d'œuvres and savoury pastes these Caviar Puffs are the appetiser most favoured by hostesses to-day. A complete and intriguing course can be prepared with a packet of these puffs in just a few minutes. Buy these biscuits in AIRTIGHT CARTONS the cheapest and most efficient packing.

By Appointment
W. & R. JACOB & Co. Ltd.
Originators of Cream Crackers. Jacob's are also makers of 200 other kinds of delightful biscuits — the best in the world.

Agents in U.S.A. & Canada:
Maxfield & McLear, 90 West Broadway, New York City.
C. Gyde & Sons Ltd. 408-10 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

JACOB'S CAVIAR PUFFS

J·W·Tacon
275-7 HIGH HOLBORN · LONDON ENG.
ESTAB^D 1834
Phone Holborn 3522
Men's Outfitter and Hosier
Has specialised for many years in making shirts to measure at no extra cost.
Let us give you full particulars and patterns.

British Labor Studies War Prevention Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The Trades Union Congress, a body with 3,500,000 members representing organized British Labor generally, has decided to call a special gathering within the next 12 months to formulate a definite policy on measures for the prevention of war.

This question came up at the recent general meeting of the congress at Brighton, Eng., where a discussion took place on a motion on the same topic passed in August at the International Trades Union Congress at Brussels.

The Brussels resolution declared the general strike to be the workers' ultimate weapon against war. It was agreed that the general council of the British Trades Union Congress should examine the problem and report the results either to a special congress or to a special conference of union executives.

Australian Birds Delay Wire Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—By nesting on telegraph and telephone lines, magpies throughout the country districts of South Australia cause great inconvenience and delay to the public. Nests on these lines invariably mean interruptions through short circuits, or distracting noises, so that the service becomes too weak for operation.

The birds create trouble in many ways. Sometimes they build a nest across two lines, diverting current in a telegraph line to a telephone circuit, thus causing a disturbance. The birds may cross the wires or use pieces of wire for nest building and cause a short circuit.

The insulators on poles are a great incentive to the birds to begin home building and as fast as linesmen remove these nests, replacement begins immediately, usually on the same spot.

While magpies do not directly cause damage to the equipment the galah cockatoos which alight on the wires in great flocks break them completely.

Phone Regent 5853-4
Louis
262 Regent St., London, W. 1
(Oxford Circus, Opposite Jays)
PERMANENT WAVING
2, 2½ and 3 Gns.
Awards for Permanent Waving
1st Prize 1926 . . . . London
2nd Prize 1927 . . . . London
3rd Prize 1927 . . . . Manchester
Diploma 1927 . . . . Paris
2nd Prize 1928 . . . . Manchester
Grand Prize 1929 . . . . Brussels
Diploma 1931 . . . . Paris

WHITE ★ STAR
THE BIG SHIP ROUTE
EUROPE AMERICA
Authorised Christian Science literature and periodicals will be found in the libraries on White Star Boston-New York Steamers.
Services
LIVERPOOL to BOSTON & NEW YORK
Via Cobh
*Georgic (M. V.) Sat. Oct. 21 — *Georgic (M. V.) Sat. Nov. 18
*Britannic (M. V.) Sat. Nov. 4 — *Britannic (M. V.) Sat. Dec. 2
*Via Cobh and Galway.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK
Via Cherbourg
Majestic. Wed. Oct. 18 — Majestic. Wed. Nov. 15
Olympic..Wed. Nov. 1 — Olympic..Wed. Nov. 29
NEW YORK & BOSTON to LIVERPOOL
Via Cobh
*Britannic (M. V.) Sat. Oct. 21 — *Britannic (M. V.) Wed. Nov. 1
*Georgic (M. V.) Fri. Nov. 3 — *Georgic (M. V.) Fri. Dec. 1
*Via Galway and Cobh.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON
Via Cherbourg
Olympic...Fri. Oct. 20 — Olympic...Fri. Nov. 10
Majestic...Fri. Oct. 27 — Majestic..Fri. Nov. 24
For full particulars apply *White Star Line* Offices and Agents everywhere.

W	O	L	F	
I		O	R	B
N	O		E	E
D	U	P	E	
	T	O		
B	E	D	S	
O	R		O	U
I		P	O	S
L	E	A	N	

	B	A	R	K
E		D		N
L			S	O
L	I	N	T	
		R	E	
	S	E	E	R
T			R	I
E	S		P	
	A	N	S	

Solution of Junior Cross-Word

Harvey Nichols BY APPOINTMENT
OF KNIGHTSBRIDGE

QUALITY CLOTHES at MODERATE PRICES

A new Tailor-made Suit in woollen material with raised diagonal rib. The collar is trimmed with musquash, and the skirt has a deep pleat at the side fastening. Good colours in all sizes.

5½ Gns.

HARVEY NICHOLS & COMPANY LIMITED
KNIGHTSBRIDGE · S.W.1
LONDON ENGLAND

The Children's Page

Fifty-Fifty Adventures

By ANNE M. HALLADAY

[Emeline Davis, Ruth and Sue Blackmer, and Snubbins, Ruth's gray kitten, are seeking adventure on an island in Gull Lake. Aunt Chloe has been sent along to look after the children. Their adventures begin immediately with the mysterious disappearance and return of their boat, and further adventures continue to pile up. Sue's cherished crystal beads disappear; Snubbins climbs into the topmost branches of a tall tree and resists all efforts made to persuade him to come down. Emeline was beginning to feel that there was such a thing as too much adventure, when a plaintive voice was heard calling "What? What?" And suddenly, while the children stood gasping in surprise, a smiling boy came toward them with a cheerful "Good morning. Have you found something?"]

Chapter Four

THE afternoon before when Bob Martin had pulled away from the dock in the Davis's rowboat, he had not seen Emeline waving at him until he was in mid-channel. By that time he was too busy keeping the boat out of the trough of the waves to return any signals. So he had let Emeline wave.

As soon as he was out of the channel waters, however, he turned about, but the pier was empty. Then he rowed across the smoother waters of the cove that curved in front of his father's wide sweep of lawn. As he pulled the boat up the sands his brother Paul ran down the winding path that led to the white farmhouse on the hill above.

"Did you see anything of Jim on the island?" the smaller boy asked eagerly.

"No, Paul, I didn't." The smiles that had flashed at their first meeting faded as Bob went on, "Not a sign. I think Captain Brown must be mistaken about hearing him."

"You didn't hear him even?"

"Not a sound."

"Well, I'm glad you're here," the younger boy tried to hide his disappointment. "The wind has come up so. Where'd you get the boat? Leave the canoe there?"

"Yes, there are some girls camping in the Davis cottage. Captain Brown brought them. Just happened to see him."

"Maybe that's why you didn't see Jim. I'm glad it's girls. Boys might hurt him if they found him."

"Sh!" Bob half whispered as they climbed the hill and rounded the house, "Let's not say anything to mother. I'll go back again tomorrow with the boat. Come on, let's get the milking done. I'm late."

Bob Watches and Listens

Bright and early the next morning, Bob was in the rowboat again. In the storm-washed clearness he headed for the island. As he neared the point above which rose the Davis cottage, the boy measured his strokes carefully. Every now and then he stopped rowing entirely and as the boat drifted he peered into the woods and listened—watching, watching. Only the lap, lap of the now quiet waters broke the stillness.

Then nearing the Davis boathouse he slipped the light boat inside the loose canvas that closed the end and fastened the chain hooks into the rings that held it in place. Then tiptoeing up the zigzag steps that led to the top of the cliff, he placed a shining pail upon the Davis's porch.

"Now I'll put Jim's food where he can find it," he spoke to himself as he slipped down to the stretch of yellow sand that led to the pine cliff just below the cottage.

As he walked along the shore, still watching and listening his eye caught something sparkling on the sands. Crossing to where it lay among the wash pebbles he saw a string of crystal beads wet from the waves and reflecting rainbows in the sun.

"Now I shall have to face that girl," Bob grinned, as he picked up the beads and looped them in one of the buttonholes of his sweater for safe keeping.

While he was fussing with the loop his ears caught a faint familiar call.

"What? What?"

The boy's lips immediately puckered into an answering whistle.

"The other end of the island," he spoke, as he began running along the shore, "I'll make it faster in the canoe."

About a stone's throw from the Davis's pier, he came upon his green canoe bottom up in the sand rushes. Turning it and shoving off into the water, Bob sent the light craft skimming across the water under his quick paddle.

Every now and then the boy paused to whistle, but no answering call came. Still he kept circling the island. On his second trip he met a girl in the Davis rowboat struggling awkwardly with the oars.

Bob, who had a sister of his own, held back the smile that came to his lips as time after time the girl gave herself a miniature showerbath with the oars.

As he drew near to pass her he was glad he had not smiled. The determination that flashed in Ruth's blue eyes as she labored to learn to row told him that he might have to reckon for any laughing he might want to do.

"Better paddle right on, Bob Martin," he thought, "or you might get showerbathed yourself." So paddle he did until he again remembered the beads dangling from his sweater coat.

By that time it was the middle of the morning and he knew that the rest of the camp would be up. So he banked his canoe and climbed the winding steps for the second time that moring.

As his head lifted above the cliff he saw three little girls standing beside the cottage. They were before one of the sentinel beeches besides the cottage. They were watching something in the branches, and Bob's heart beat quickly as he called:

"Good morning, have you found something?"

The three girls turned quickly and Emeline who was used to boys answered quickly:

"No, but we've lost something. Our cat is up this tree and won't come down.

"Oh," Bob's voice dropped with his hope but he remembered his politeness just in time to say:

To the Rescue

"Well, I can climb trees but not that tree. All the same I think I can get your cat for you," and a wide grin that took them all into his confidence spread across the boy's face. "Come on down to the dock with me."

In a few minutes all four children were sprawled along the boards of the pier while Bob sprinkled crumbs on the water. Then with a flash of the crabnet that Emeline had brought from the boathouse, the boy had brought up three or four silver minnows from the waters, below them.

Picking the flipping creatures from the net, he laughed.

"If Miss Kitten doesn't come down at the smell of these, she's a brand new kind of cat."

But Snubbins proved a very ordinary cat indeed, for by the time they had reached the beech tree he was already on one of the lower branches, "in just good smelling distance," as Emeline put it.

Then too, Bob tossed one of the minnows right past Snubbins's wiggly pink nose, and after several weak and complaining meows, he turned about and scrambled down the trunk backwards.

"Just as he should have in the first place," said Sue cuddling him in her arms.

Bob had entirely forgotten all about his own errand as they had all stood laughing and talking, until he saw Emeline looking hard at him, hard at his sweater front, to be exact. And such a queer look it was that it suddenly made him remember. He felt the red mount to his cheeks, however, as he fumbled at the beads in his buttonhole to ask:

"Are these yours? I was coming to ask you when—"

Sue's squeal of delight answered his question before he had time to continue:

"I found them on the shore near the point this morning."

"On the shore?" The queer look in Emeline's eyes grew deeper.

But Sue, who had noticed the flush on Bob's cheek, broke in, trying to ease his feelings.

"Anyway, thank you for getting Snubbins for me, and thank you for my beads. I left them on the porch rail, but I don't care where you found them so long as I have them again."

Bob's face felt like fire and his feet seemed glued to the grass beneath them.

That was why Emeline had spoken so harshly. They all knew he had been on the porch that morning. Of course it sounded queer, untrue even, to them when he said he had found them on the shore. Whatever could he do or say to prove he had told them the truth?

[To be concluded next Monday]

The Song of the Books

By THE PIPER

The piper's song is a merry lay—
Over the hills and far away—
But how can we follow those notes so fleet?
Books shall be the golden shoes,
The winged steeds, each child may choose,
To lands where the new and wonderful meet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Macmillan

From "Told Under the Blue Umbrella." Illustrated by Margaret Davis.

October

On a bright, blue day I shall run away
Over the hills by the sea,
While the trees are gold, and my face is cold,
And October runs with me.

We shall go and go—and the wild winds blow—
And isn't it jolly when
Up to the sky the big leaves fly—
And tumble down again!

And isn't it fun when the trees have begun,
Like my Gypsy dog—to shed—
To scuffle around in the leaves on ground,
Yellow and brown and red!

CATHERINE PARMENTER.

An International Alphabet

Drawn by Dorothy Thompson Goldner for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A for Australia

The first country in our International Alphabet is Australia. There are other "A" countries, of course, and we wish that we could include them also, but that would make our alphabet too long, and so we have decided to take only one country for each letter. On each side of Ellen, a girl from Australia, you will see pictures which will tell you something about her country. They are numbered and you are to write down what each represents:

1. What is said to be at the foot of the rainbow?
2. This tall bird belongs to the ostrich family.
3. One of Christopher Robin's friends.
4. Here is one of the original inhabitants of Australia.
5. You will all know what these little fellows are.
6. Did you ever hear of a laughing bird?

Playing Store

IF YOU like to play grocery store why not start collecting things for it? First of all get a strong box or carton. Your grocer will give you this. Into this box put everything you get which will be of use when you want to play store with your friends—empty cocoa cans, baking powder boxes, spice boxes, small bottles, sample boxes of cereals (the others are rather large to store away), empty spools (some grocery stores carry thread).

Save soap wrappers and wrap them around blocks of wood. Fill empty salt bags with sand and sew them shut again. Gather nice clean sand for sugar. Save small paper bags and string. Make some paper money by marking around coins and cutting the different sizes from paper.

Perhaps you will be able to get a little toy pair of scales. Once you have begun to gather stock for your grocery store you will be surprised to see how many things you can find for it.

When you have finished playing store pack the things neatly back into the big box or carton, close the lid to keep out dust and dirt, and put the box back to its storage place. Then no one will have to pick up after you and everything will be in readiness when you want to play store again.

Getting There!

A tree doesn't grow in a moment.
A house isn't built in a day.
A ladder you climb just a step at a time,
And right with each job you must stay.
The way to get through is by sticking.
You'll never succeed if you shirk,
But once you've begun, go ahead till you've done.
There's but one way to win—that's to *work*.

ALFRED TOOKE.

Told Under the Blue Umbrella: Chosen by the Association for Childhood Education. The MacMillan Company. Illustrated. $2.

THIS book is for very little boys and girls—perhaps four and five and six and seven years old! It is a book of stories for reading aloud or telling, so mothers and aunts and teachers and nurses and all the people besieged with requests to "tell me a story, *please!*" will welcome it.

Too long have the readers-aloud been dependent on the colors-of-the-rainbow fairy books and their own imaginations for stories. Here is a collection of tales chosen by the literature committee of the Association for Childhood Education for the child of today whose busy inquiring mind is not content with old-fashioned fairy lore but unconsciously demands something more realistic, more in keeping with the modern trend. "New Stories for New Children" is the subtitle, and it aptly describes the book.

These stories are about such real things as dogs and ducks, chicks and toys, going-barefoot-in-the-grass, tea parties and trains, spending-a-penny, farms, express wagons, and, of course, a blue umbrella! They are told by many different writers of children's stories and they are all simple and sweet and enchanting with sound underlying qualities.

At the end, there is a Message to Grown Ups and a short chapter on The Experience Story in which the purpose of the book is wisely and thoughtfully explained. Marguerite Davis has made quaint black and white drawings which will delight all readers. How have we ever managed without just such a book?

Indoor and Outdoor Plays for Children: John Farrar. Illustrated. Noble and Noble. $2.

Here is a new edition—and a few new plays—of a well-loved, well-tried book. All who have watched children playing among themselves know how strong the acting instinct is in them. Mr. Farrar knows, and so he has presented children with nine plays in a book with descriptive pictures, as well. Some of the plays are so simple and informal and the directions so clear that they can be done by the children themselves; others require help.

There are two Christmas plays which will be welcome just now; plays for the forest, the garden, the seashore, the swing, the sand box: plays for parties and birthdays—and in them all the poetic, imaginative quality of childhood has been skillfully and delicately captured. Most of the plays are designed for quite tiny folk and the directions are then to their teachers. Some, like the Masque for the Nativity with its lyric beauty, are designed for a whole school—three years old to big 18 may well be included among the actors. All of the plays are short, simple, and easily adaptable to numbers or acting conditions.

"Let's make believe—" is the children's cry, understood and answered in this little book.

Nicodemus and the Houn' Dog: Inez Hogan. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co.

Perhaps you have met Nicodemus? Last year he and his little sister had a book all to themselves, this year they share one with a houn' dog. Not that Nicodemus or Nicodemus' Mammy wanted a houn' dog in the first place. But when you find one sitting in the middle of the road and he follows you home and you take him back to the middle of the road and he still follows you home, what are you going to do?

This is a book for the little boy or girl who is going to read soon, for the pictures Inez Hogan has made tell the story quite as well as the words.

The White Sparrow: Padraic Colum. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company.

After you have read "The White Sparrow" you will probably do what I did—run about and tell everyone you see to read it, too!

Padraic Colum, the beloved Irish story teller, has written this tale and Lynd Ward has made the pictures. It is a thin square book with wide margins, and many interesting and beautiful things have gone into its making. The silver-gray cover bears a pair of wings outspread for flight and before we have read the first page we know that those wings are going to carry us to wonderful places.

Jimmie was a sparrow, but white—save for a little brown trimming at the edge of his tail and wings. The other sparrows made so much fun of him because he was different that he decided to go away and live by himself. He did, and while he was gone he had the strangest adventures and made the strangest friends—a red-crested foreign bird, three penguins, a pelican with a kind heart, and a gentle crocodile. But Jimmie never forgot Jemima, the little brown sparrow who lived in the gardens where his home was, and one day—but do read it for yourself!

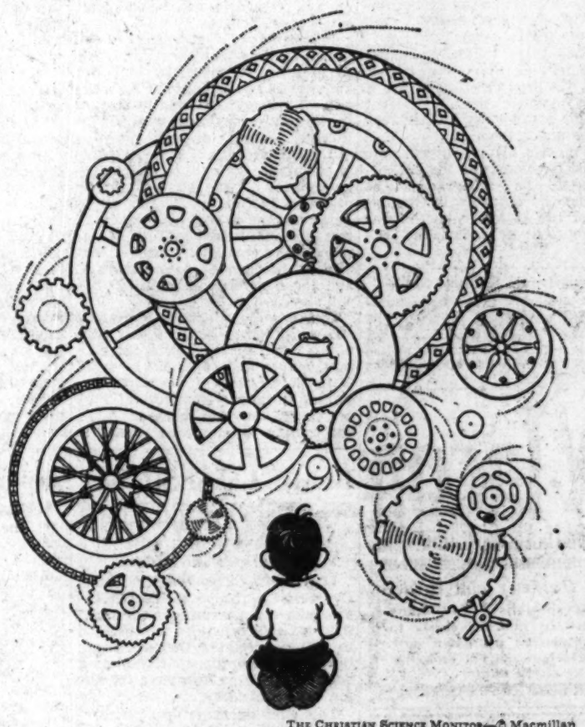
Only one who loves and understands birds could use the light and tender touch that Mr. Colum has used, and every boy and girl who loves birds and longs to understand them better will want to read the winsome tale of Jimmie, the white sparrow, and his little Jemima.

Happy Holidays: Eleanor Graham. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co.

How many high days and holidays are there in the year, and why are they, and what can be done on them that will be as different from the ordinary things as they are from the ordinary days? Here is a book from England that will tell you and show you and leave you with the feeling that there are so many special days in the year that, once we know of them, we will spend all our time preparing for one holiday after another. Eleanor Graham has told us of the greatest holiday in a book called "Welcome Christmas," now she tells us about all the holidays scattered through the year.

It is a lovely book in a bright red cover. The months troop by in separate chapters, heralded by pictures and rhymes, and tales of old customs, and, longer descriptions of special days and how they should be observed in their own proper ways. Among the days, are the doings of the Rose family—Dick, Jane and Bill, Mary, John and Lucy. Here and there is a story taken from another book, like the chapter from "Bevis," by Richard Jefferies; or something entertaining and instructive like the chapter on weather signs.

This is a true holiday book and should be read in a holiday spirit. How can one be serious about such quaint things as legends and customs anyway? Perhaps the book's nicest feature is that you do not need to be a child to enjoy it—as with a real holiday, there's fun in it for all!



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Macmillan

Illustration for "If You Had Magic Ears," in "Told Under the Blue Umbrella."

Jack and Bill and Ducky McClucky

AWAY across Canada, on the vast, open, rolling prairie, is a farm on which live Jack and Bill. They are the farmer's sons, and though they have to feed the pigs and tend the fowls they still find plenty of time in which to enjoy themselves.

There is a long, shallow lake near the farm and the boys love to ramble along its reed-edged shores and to watch the many wild folk which live there. The lake has no fish in it, for its waters, like so many others in that part of Canada, are alkaline. But the muskrat builds its reed house up out of the water, wild ducks nest in the rushes, coyotes, or prairie wolves roam the shores, while jack rabbits, or hares as some call them, and the quaint little little gophers, or prairie rats, are there in countless numbers.

One spring morning Jack and Bill found the nest of a wild duck and something told them it was deserted.

"Long Tom's been out with his gun again," grumbled Bill, "he's much too fond of duck for dinner."

Long Tom was handy man on the next farm, and the boys often wished he would leave their wild folk alone.

"I say," said Jack, "let's take the eggs home to Maida, she'll hatch them out. It would be fun to see if wild ducks can live happily in a farmyard."

"That's a great idea," said Bill, "let's try."

There were six eggs in the nest. Jack carried them very carefully home in his cap and Maida, their pet hen, showed herself quite willing to sit on them. She arranged them with her feet, fluffed out her feathers to cover them all and, with a contented cluck, settled down to her long task of keeping them warm.

When the six, fluffy brown ducklings came out of their shells Maida felt very proud of them, but when to her surprise they took to the water she stood on the brink calling "Come out! Come out!"

As they grew older something told the ducklings that safe and sheltered as the life in the farmyard was it was not to be compared with the free life on the wide, open prairies. Perhaps other wild ducks called to them. Anyway, during the summer, first one duckling and then another spread its wings and flew away, till only one remained. Whether she stayed out of gratitude or because she liked the life no one can tell. "Ducky McClucky" Jack and Bill christened her, and gave her special titbits to eat.

In the autumn, when days grew shorter and nights colder, all wild ducks leave the prairies. Gathering in large flocks that look like dark clouds in the sky, they fly south, journeying by day and resting by night, till they reach a warmer climate. And when the wild ducks left Ducky McClucky felt she must go too. With a farewell "quack" she was up and away, southward bound with the rest.

Jack and Bill felt rather sad. They had brought her up and loved her, and now they thought they would see her no more.

But one bright, sunny morning when the warm wind—the Chinook—had melted all the snow and thrawed the last little bit of ice in the lake, there was such a noise of clucking in the farmyard that Jack and Bill rushed out to see what could be the matter.

Imagine their surprise when Ducky McClucky waddled down the farmyard with a brood of tiny wild ducklings scuttling along behind her.

"I've come to show you my babies. Aren't they beauties?" she seemed to be saying, and waddled proudly about while the rest of the farmyard looked on and voiced its amazement.

Ducky McClucky taught her ducklings to swim and dive in the pond. She taught them to run when Jack and Bill came out with food, and they grew big and strong and able to look after themselves. Then, like Ducky McClucky's brothers and sisters they, too, spread their wings and flew away. But Ducky McClucky stayed all the summer through.

When autumn came and the wild ducks flew south, perhaps to Florida, Ducky McClucky went too. The boys didn't mind this time for they felt certain she would come back. And sure enough next spring there she was with a second brood of ducklings behind her! She had evidently nested, as before, near the lake and, realizing that the farmyard was an ideal home, had brought her babies there, determined to give them as good a start in life as she herself had had.

Her second brood, like the first, left as soon as they were fully fledged. But again Ducky McClucky stayed, and Jack and Bill made more fuss of her than ever.

Autumn followed summer and her farewell quack this time meant good-by, for when spring came to wake the prairies Ducky McClucky did not come back.

The Mail Bag

Syracuse, New York

Dear Snubs:

I am a little puppy named Pepper. Sometimes my mistresses call me Pepper Pot. You may call me that, too.

I was born in the house where I am living now. My mother is also here. When I have nothing to do, I make my mother play with me by barking at her.

Snubs, what tricks can you do? I can sit up and ask for my dinner or anything I want, and they have taught me to walk on my hind legs.

My mistresses have five turtles. Their names are: Sept, Sarli, Sally, Flapper, and Pete. The turtles like to swim in the pool outdoors and behave nicely with the fish. They come over and eat out of my mistresses' hands. At these times I usually sit up and speak softly at first, and then, if I am not noticed, more loudly. I like to be sociable and eat when the turtles and fish are eating.

I like to chase cats and then I am tied up for awhile, but our next door neighbor had 22 cats at one time, and if I accepted every cat that came over to gaze fondly at our fish, well, you know it would be bad for the fish.

Good-by, Snubs, and I hope to see more pet letters. Pepper Pot.

Los Angeles, California

Listen Monitor Mail Bag Friends:

I am just a little black Kitty trying to get along. My pal's name is Donald and he is eight years old while I am only a few weeks.

Donald has a dump truck, and all unknown to him I learned I could stand on my two hind feet and by hitting the lever with my front paw could make the truck dump whatever it had in it. Gee, it was fun, and I have such a lot of time on my hands! I use some of it to make Donald laugh.

I like to make Donald jump too, and when I make-believe I will bite his toes when he is barefooted, he sure does jump. But I would not hurt him, for he is good to me and we are dandy friends.

My pal and I send greetings to our little friends through the Mail Bag in The Christian Science Monitor, and we hope to hear from someone who has a "Kitty and Pal's" game that they play. Thank you.

Your Pals, Boots and Donald C.

Ilford, Essex, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 10 years of age, and I am a great lover of animals. We have a dog named Toby and a cat named Jennywee. I would like to correspond with girls of my own age who are fond of animals. Hoping to hear from some Mail Baggers soon. With love, Margaret L.

Cape Town, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I live in Cape Town. I am 9 years old and am in Standard three. I am a stamp collector and would like to correspond with somebody in Egypt, India, or New Zealand. These countries sound so interesting to me. Really, I would like to write to anyone who is interested in stamps.

I go to a very nice school called the Good Hope Seminary. It is named after the Cape of Good Hope. This Cape was once called the Cape of Storms, but the name was changed to the Cape of Good Hope when they found that by sailing around it they could reach India.

We live on the slopes of Table Mountain which is very beautiful when the cloud pours over it.

Hoping that you will publish my letter, and that it will bring me some pen friends. Rose L.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses, them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

The Home Forum

A Procession of Flowers

ALL summer I have been observing the flowers, those indigenous to the fields and vales, not the hothouse variety in smug, artificial complacence; and I have found no end of delight in this simple procession as it passed, garlanded and gay before my eyes. Here, on my summer island, where one does not go too deeply into politics and where one may ride a bicycle without interference from traffic, there is ample time for such happy and profitable occupation.

What an azure and golden and prismatic cavalcade it has been! And though the ranks are thinning, now that autumnal tints are manifest, that small, commonplace posy, the blue aster, and the goldenrod, spiked with bronze and yellow lace, remain. For three months or more I have looked and marveled and given praise; though regretting the passing of one exquisite blossom, I have beheld even more glowing flowers in its stead. What inveterate idlers, the flowers! How they dally by the roadsides; how they lean in the sweet winds of summer; how they give no thought to raiment or the morrow! Trusting creatures, certainly. All the little knolls and ridges and all the meadows and pasture lands have overflowed with their incomparable largess. I have been diverted greatly, and in consequence my island summer has been no ordinary one.

* * *

Having watched the first spring overtake the Connecticut landscape, the apple trees deck themselves in delicate regalia, the pear trees flourish in the perfection of their wild white flowering, the magnolias drip their damp, celestial petals on the moist lawn, it was nothing less than miraculous to observe it repeated here, delayed but no less beautiful, upon my island arrival. Here in the Penobscot Islands springs come late, as if almost unwilling to flaunt their beauty.

So, walking to town on that first day, I wondered and admired and gave thanks a second time for spring. My possession of island flowers must begin with lilac. There they were at my elbow, curled and clustering and lifting their pungent and delectable odor to my face. Lilacs, it seems to me, are home-lovers; for I notice that they usually flower and light their purple lamps in the shadows of porches, under the protection of human habitations. They are, in their way, inquisitive flowers and apt to peer in through windows at the housewife or at children in their printed pinafores. Looking backward, I remember the lilacs as starting the procession.

Beyond, after crossing the small bridge that divides the two islands, I came upon an immaculate hillslope of flowering apple trees. How far away that second spring seems now, with goldenrod staining the cropped grass at my feet and the round-eyed aster flourishing in the dooryard; but I find much pleasure, as I write, in retracing the two seasons and recounting what has been witnessed of beauty and splendor. The apple trees are bearing fruit now, but once they were a veritable canopy of white petals. With what unconscious artistry they decorated the orchards, flinging in careless profusion their loveliness against the flawless backdrop of the sky.

* * *

My reminiscence of the procession recalls the iris next. Blue-shaded on its emerald stalk, these greeted me on the moors close to the sea itself. Here, beside the white pompons of the spume, they matched both sky and sea, being dawn-colored and wave-tinted. The iris remains a flower not for the intellect but for the heart. And I must confess I have a special fondness for this poet's flower. In candelabra-like spikes it rises from the damp earth, uncurling its azure to the sunshine. With what exuberance this iris of mine ran over the moors, spilling its light into the sea, as though eager to lay a blue carpet at my feet for me to walk upon.

Next, I must remember with sentimental regard the clover, dotting the byways and fields and venturing up to my very door to greet me, plump-budded and red-tipped. Such large tassels this year, rich-hued and spicy. How full of buoyancy, this flower, a tiny bonfire in the grass.

And then came that cheerful barbarian, the daisy, hand in hand with that humble wanderer of the fields, the simple buttercup. Summer was summer in earnest with their arrival; the winds were scented, the fields took on a gay motley of color; I moved through a world of wild flowers. How well attended that walk of mine toward the blown spray in the coves, toward the rollicking waves and the keening of the mews as they darted into the wind.

This has been a summer for a poet, surely, and it seems a pity that my island has not been a refuge for sonneteers. They might find here in this environment a perfect background for the making of songs. The sound of every wave has been lyrical; every lilt of a bird a bright, silver-throated cadenza of pure music.

* * *

So the grass grows tall above the clover and the daisy, and the tiny golden trumpet of the buttercup is muted and hidden. The haymakers came singing in the sun. The sound of the scythe was heard and the sweet scent of the cropped grass assailed the nostrils. Fragrance is spilled along the lanes of summertime. Then, when all seemed over, behold the wild rose!

Late they came this year to the islands and late and beautifully they tarried. Incomparable wild flower of the year, tilting to the sun its cup of flaming pollen, curling its crimson petals for all to see. Everywhere one roved it grew abundantly. No secluded corner but what was invaded. From all directions poured its perfume. Though the dusk robs the rose somewhat of its gleaming, the flower unfolds again in the morning.

Ah, the movement of flowers in the wind! Lilacs stirring tremulously their grapelike clusters of purple and white; the iris swaying slightly on its formal stalk; the daisy nodding to every breeze; the buttercup dropping curtseys in the grass! But the wild rose remains the most generous of flowers, for it yields to the wind as to music, feeling a rhythm no other flower imagines.

Yesterday I saw a bee emerge from the clumsy gold of a squash flower, and so I must add it to my procession. Too ordinary to notice, the squash flower is passed by almost disdainfully. But in the crumpled, freckled flower of the squash I have sensed a beauty. By this token of the bee emerging from that humble threshold, I feel fragrance is there, too—a small, undiscovered country redolent of sweetness.

Then I must record the peony, like an overblown rose, scarlet and shell-pink and snowy-white. What a sudden flare of intense color! There was the cosmos, too, on its straggling stalk. And the fluted flower of the Canterbury bell, and the dahlias, with their prim heads proudly held.

* * *

So they have passed before me. These flowers enliven the fishermen's yards; and the fishermen's wives tend them lovingly. But over here on my moors there is nothing now as I ramble but the thistle, blown open like a puff-ball, its soft cotton fraying on the wind. This, and the aster, and the bright emblem of autumn, the goldenrod. But what an exhibition it has been, and how gratefully viewed and adored.

Ah, my poet, this procession of my summer flowers would have rewarded you! Now, in the fading of the year, it is good to recollect and be glad. In this more austere season the heart stores beauty. Happy is he who recalls these amaranthine bowers, colors in the wind, the toiling and spinning over the tapestries of earth.

Now that there is thought of packing and of books to be put away and shipped to the metropolis; now that one must again forsake the summer islands and the sea, it is well to count one's blessings. This procession of my summer blooms will linger in memory to warm a city winter and bring back a perpetual image of bright events. The island children are buying their books and pencils and pads, and tomorrow the little girls in gingham frocks and the apple-cheeked boys will go back to school, gathering, perhaps, a stray aster on the way. Who knows but what one particularly audacious urchin will dare to wear a flower in his buttonhole into the very schoolroom, clinging still, as children do, to the summer and its halcyon days.

HAROLD VINAL.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year . . $9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months $4.50 One month . . . 75c Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Foreign		
14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	6c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages	7½c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

	United States		
14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages	4c
16 to 22 pages	3c	32 pages	5c

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31 Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York . . 500 Fifth Ave.
Detroit . . 3-101 General Motors Bldg
Chicago . . 333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami . . 1229 Ingraham Bldg
St. Louis 1975 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City 405 Nat'l Fid Life Bldg
San Francisco . . 625 Market Street
Los Angeles 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle . . . . . 824 Skinner Bldg
London . . . . 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris . . . . . 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin . . . . . Unter den Linden 59A
Florence . . . . . Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY Boston Mass U S A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (German Edition) (French Edition) (Scandinavian Edition) (Dutch Edition) (Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Maps of Yore

We are so accustomed to maps that it is almost impossible for us to imagine a time when there were no maps, when the notion of traveling according to a map was as foreign to man's conception of ultimate possibilities as the idea of traversing space in the form of a mathematical formula would be to us today.

The ancient Babylonians, who were such excellent geometricians that they could make a cadastral survey of their entire kingdom (that survey was made in 3800 B. C., or 2400 years before Moses was born), have left us a few clay tablets containing what must have been an outline of their domains, but these were hardly maps in our sense of the word. The Egyptians, in order to get every penny of taxes they could sweat out of their hard-working subjects, also made a survey of their kingdom, which showed that they knew enough about practical mathematics to perform this difficult task. But no maps in the modern sense of the word have so far been found in any of the royal sepulchres.

The Greeks, the most curious-minded and nosey people of the ancient world, wrote endless treatises upon the subject of geography, but we know next to nothing about their maps. Here and there in some great commercial center there seem to have been engraved bronze tablets showing the best route to be followed if a merchant wanted to get from one part of the eastern Mediterranean to another. But none of these tablets has ever been dug up and we have no idea what they looked like. Alexander the Great, who covered greater distances than any other human being did before him and than many have done after him, must have been possessed of a certain "geographical sense," for he maintained a special body of professional "pacers"—men who went ahead of the army and kept an accurate account of the distances the indefatigable Macedonians wandered in their search for the gold of India. But of regular maps, which would have been understandable to ourselves, not a vestige, not a scrap, not a line.

The Romans (the most marvelously organized "systematic plunderers" of which the world has any account until the beginning of the great colonial epoch in Europe), who in quest of plunder went everywhere, lived everywhere, built roads everywhere, gathered taxes everywhere, . . . left the ruins of their temples and swimming-pools everywhere, seem to have been able to administer a world-empire without a single map worthy of the name. It is true their writers and orators quite frequently make mention of their maps and assure us that these were of remarkable accuracy and entirely dependable. But the only Roman map that has come down to us (if we except a small and insignificant piece of an ancient plan of Rome in the second century of our era) is something so primitive and clumsy that it is of no earthly value to modern man except as a historical curiosity.

It is known to historians as the Peutinger map because it was a man called Conrad Peutinger, town clerk to the city of Augsburg, who first conceived the idea of having it broadcasted by means of the recently invented printing presses of Johann Gutenberg of Strassburg. Unfortunately Peutinger did not have the original to work from. The manuscript map he used was a thirteenth-century copy of a third-century original, and during those thousand years rats and mice had made away with a great many important details.

As for the maps of the Middle Ages, we can pass them by without any special comment. The road to Heaven was more important than the shortest route from the mouth of the Rhine to the mouth of the Danube, and maps became mere funny pictures, full of headless monsters (the poor Eskimos, huddled in their furs until their heads were no longer visible, were the originals for this fanciful notion) and snorting unicorns and spouting whales and hippogriffs and krakens and mermaids and griffons and all the other denizens of a world bewildered by fear and superstition. Jerusalem was of course shown as the center of the world, and India and Spain were the ultimate limits, beyond which no man could hope to travel, and Scotland was a separate island, and the Tower of Babel was ten times as big as the entire city of Paris.—HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON, in "The Home of Mankind." (London: Harrap.)

Outward Bound

I leave behind me the elm-shadowed square
And carven portals of the silent street,
And wander on with listless, vagrant feet
Through seaward-leading alleys, till the air
Smells of the sea, and straightway then the care
Slips from my heart and life once more is sweet.
At the lane's ending lie the white-winged fleet.
O restless Fancy, whither wouldst thou fare?
Here are brave pinions that shall take thee far—
Gaunt hulks of Norway; ships of red Ceylon;
Slim-masted lovers of the blue Azores!
'Tis but an instant hence to Zanzibar,
Or to the regions of the Midnight Sun.
Ionian isles are thine, and all the fairy shores!

—THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH. Poems.

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Portrait of Jean Loret, by Nanteuil

THIS splendid engraving comes from the famous Lessing J. Rosenwald collection in Philadelphia, and is loaned to the Art Institute of Chicago for its Exhibition of Prints in connection with the Century of Progress Exposition. The Institute considers its exhibitions as indicative of a century of progress in American collecting, and there is no doubt that Mr. Rosenwald has set a standard which can hardly be duplicated.

Robert Nanteuil, born at Rheims about 1630, is without an equal in the field of portrait engraving, now practically a lost art. The impersonal, statistical, but easily deceived camera, and our ever-changing customs have brought about its decline. During the reign of Louis XIV, when Nanteuil flourished, anyone of any consequence was anxious to have his portrait engraved that he might present it to his friends and followers. A considerable number of very able men specialized in this work, most of them engraving their plates after oil portraits by well-known artists. Although a few of Nanteuil's engravings are done after paintings by others, for the most part they are made from his own drawings direct from life. The few of these drawings which have survived are even higher in quality than his engravings.

Nanteuil easily surpassed the other portrait engravers in brilliancy, solidity, and remarkable insight into the character of his sitters. His work was eagerly received almost immediately upon his arrival in Paris as a very young man, and before long he was given the privilege of making a pastel portrait of the king himself. Shortly afterward he was appointed court painter and engraver and given a salary. His fortune was made. He engraved no less than eleven portraits of the king, and all the great men of his time and many of the great women sat to him.

Although Nanteuil's genius has never been equaled, its range is rather narrow, being confined solely to the representation of heads. Seldom were arms included, the general type being much like our illustration. The enframement in which the heads appeared was a popular convention of the time, and it is quite probable that such work was done by assistants. The heads themselves are almost always above criticism. Not only are textures of hair, skin, eyes, remarkably portrayed, but there is a liveliness of expression and a definite reflection of the mood of the sitter. Then, too, the richness of the tone of these prints with their velvety blacks and silvery grays is seldom attained by others. Engraving is a laborious process, and it is only the exceptional master of the craft who can sustain his freshness and enthusiasm over a long period of execution.

The subject of this portrait, Jean Loret, of peasant extraction, was a poet who published a rhymed "Gazette," extremely popular because it displayed in humorous fashion the foibles of the aristocracy. His blunt, good-humored face shows no lack of caustic wit. The verse beneath the picture is of Nanteuil's own composing, and may be roughly translated as follows:

"Here is the likeness, handsome or ugly, of Loret, who, for better or worse, had some reputation in France. His readers, male and female, may look at his work and judge for themselves whether it has any merit."

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

De Verlossende Visie

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

MEN mag veilig aannemen dat door alle eeuwen heen menig wanhopend hart zich heeft afgevraagd: Hoe heeft Jezus de kranken genezen? Kinderen hebben hunnen ouders deze vraag gesteld, terwijl zij luisterden naar de verhalen uit het Nieuwe Testament. Jonge lieden hebben het aan hunne domine's en leeraren gevraagd. Zoekers van rijperen leeftijd, die iets ervaren hadden van het leed, dat de menschelijke ondervinding brengt, hebben die vraag peinzend overdacht. Wat is het geheim geweest van des Meesters macht over krankheid en over den dood? Toen de mensch er niet in slaagde een bevredigend antwoord op deze vraag te vinden, is hij tot de verkeerde gevolgtrekking gekomen, dat deze macht eene bijzondere genadegave voor dien tijd alleen geweest moet zijn, en dat de Christenen van onzen tijd niet behoeven te verwachten deze gave van geestelijk genezen te kunnen gebruiken.

De geschiedenis leert ons dat vóór de derde eeuw de eerste Christenen, evenals Jesus en zijne onmiddellijke discipelen, de kranken genazen en de dooden opwekten door geestelijke middelen alleen. Toen echter Konstantijn, Keizer van het Romeinsche Rijk, op zich nam de kerk te besturen, ging het geestelijk inzicht tanen, en dientengevolge ging de macht tot geestelijk genezen verloren. De verlossende visie werd opgeofferd aan zoogenaamden stoffelijken voorspoed. Wat de Apostel Paulus zoo schoon beschrijft als „de zachtmoedigheid en goedertierenheid van Christus" maakte geleidelijk grootendeels plaats voor de schittering van praal en pracht. Ongetwijfeld is dit de aanvang van het ongemerkt verzinken in materialisme geweest,—de aanvang van het tijdperk, dat sedert dien als de donkere eeuwen bekend staat.

Toen Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science, in het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* de geestelijke waarheid met betrekking tot God en den mensch opnieuw constateerde, heeft zij het voorhangsel van stoffelijke geloofwijzen opgeheven, welke de werkelijkheid verborgen had. Zij openbaarde het wonder van eene geestelijke schepping, een geestelijk heelal, ongezien door de stoffelijke zinnen, en gaf op deze wijze het antwoord op de vraag: „Hoe heeft Jezus genezen?" Hare eigen verlossende visie, in nauwe gemeenschap met God verkregen, schonk haar de macht degenen te genezen, die bij haar om hulp kwamen, en stelde haar in staat anderen zóó te onderrichten, dat het ook dezen mogelijk was door hunne genezings-werken hun geestelijk begrijpen te bewijzen. Hierin lag inderdaad eene blijde hoop voor de wereld. De verlossende visie, met de onvermijdelijke „teekenen die daarop volg(d)en" werkte wederom evenals in de dagen van den Meester en zijne volgelingen. Het Christendom in al zijne zuiverheid en met al zijne mogelijkheden werd opnieuw tot eene wachtende wereld gebracht.

In het tiende hoofdstuk van het Evangelie van Lukas wordt vermeld, dat Christus Jezus eenmaal zeventig discipelen uitzond om het evangelie te prediken en de kranken te genezen. Toen de zeventig terugkeerden „met blijdschap, zeggende: Heere, ook de duivelen zijn ons onderworpen in uwen naam," antwoordde de Meester: „Ik zag den satan als een bliksem uit den hemel vallen." Het feit dat deze menschen begonnen te deelen in zijne eigen geestelijke visie, en bewijs gaven dat zij ten minste eenigermate verstonden, wat hij hun had willen leeren, deed Jezus de uiteindelijke vernietiging voorzien van alle kwaad. Hij kon er op vertrouwen dat de waarheid, welke zij verstaan hadden, haar werk zou doen in het menschelijk bewustzijn, en den wil des Vaders zou volbrengen.

Op blz. 476 en 477 van *Science and Health* schrijft Mrs. Eddy: „Jezus aanschouwde in de Wetenschap den volmaakten mensch, dien hij waarnam, daar waar stervelingen een zondigend, sterfelijk mensch waarnamen. In dezen volmaakten mensch zag de Verlosser Gods eigen gelijkenis, en deze juiste blik op den mensch genas de kranken." Welk eene eenvoudige en toch diepzinnige verklaring! In enkele korte woorden vinden wij hier overtuigend uiteengezet hoe Christus Jezus de kranken genas. Hij zag alleen den volmaakten mensch, den door God geschapen mensch, naar het beeld en de gelijkenis van Liefde gemaakt, en deze juiste blik bracht genezing. Wij kunnen onmiddellijk inzien, dat deze waarheid evenzoo heilzaam moet werken als het weten dat twee en twee vier is onmiddellijk de foutieve geloofwijze verbetert, dat het vijf zou zijn. Er bestaat inderdaad slechts ééne wijze om ieder verkeerd gezichtspunt recht te zetten, en deze is, de waarheid waar het om gaat, te leeren kennen.

Het vermogen zichzelf en anderen bevrijding van leed en pijn te brengen, door het geestelijk begrijpen of de verlossende visie, welke Christian Science schenkt, is de grootste zegen, welke der menschheid geworden is, sedert Christus Jezus op aarde was. Dit vermogen tot uiting te brengen is tevens het grootste voorrecht, dat te bereiken is. Niet langer behoeven wij peinzend ons af te vragen hoe Jezus de kranken genas. De werkwijze bij dit genezen wordt in Christian Science duidelijk gemaakt; en een ieder die zelf ernstig en biddend deze leer bestudeert, zal in staat zijn hiervan het bewijs te geven. Mrs. Eddy schrijft terecht in *Science and Health*, blz. 55: „De tijd voor het wederverschijnen van de goddelijke genezing strekt zich uit over alle tijden, en een iegelijk, die al het aardsche op het altaar van de goddelijke Wetenschap legt, drinkt thans den drinkbeker van Christus, en wordt met den geest en de macht van Christelijk genezen bekleed."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Redemptive Vision

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS safe to say that down through the ages many an aspiring heart has asked the question, "How did Jesus heal the sick?" Children have asked it of their parents when listening to the New Testament narratives. Young people have asked it of their pastors and teachers. Older seekers, having experienced something of the sorrow or pain which human experience has brought, have pondered it wistfully. What was the secret of the Master's power over sickness and death? Failure to find a satisfactory answer to this question led to the erroneous conclusion that such power must have been a special dispensation for that time, and that Christians of today need not expect to exercise the gift of spiritual healing.

It is a matter of history that prior to the third century the early Christians healed the sick and raised the dead by spiritual means alone, even as did Christ Jesus and his immediate disciples. When, however, Emperor Constantine of Rome assumed control of the church, spiritual perception waned, and in consequence the power of spiritual healing was lost. Redemptive vision had been sacrificed for so-called material prosperity. What the Apostle Paul so beautifully calls "the meekness and gentleness of Christ" gradually disappeared to a large extent before the glamour of pomp and splendor. Surely herein lay the insidious beginning of that lapse into materiality which has since been known as the dark ages.

When Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, restated in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the spiritual fact with regard to both God and man, she lifted the curtain of material belief that had concealed reality. She revealed the wonder of spiritual creation, a spiritual universe unseen by the material senses, and in this manner answered the question, "How did Jesus heal?" Her own redemptive vision, gained through close communion with God, empowered her to heal those who came to her for help, and enabled her so to instruct and inspire others that they too were able to prove their spiritual understanding by their healing works. Herein, indeed, lay hope for the world! Redemptive vision, with the inevitable "signs following," was again at work as in the days of the Master and his followers. Christianity in all its purity and potentiality was once more presented to a waiting world.

It is recorded in the tenth chapter of Luke's Gospel that Christ Jesus on one occasion sent out seventy disciples to preach the gospel and to heal the sick. When the seventy returned "with joy, saying, Lord, even the devils are subject unto us through thy name," the Master answered, "I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven." In the fact that these men were beginning to share his own spiritual vision, that they were giving proof that they understood in part at least what he had labored to teach them, Christ Jesus foresaw the final destruction of all evil. The truth which they had apprehended could be trusted to do its own work in human consciousness and to accomplish the will of his Father.

On pages 476 and 477 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." What a simple statement, and yet how profound! Here, in a few brief words, we find convincingly set forth just how Christ Jesus healed the sick. He saw only the perfect man, the man of God's creating, made in the image and likeness of Love, and this correct view healed. We can perceive at once how this truth would act beneficially, just as knowing that two and two is four would immediately correct the false belief that it is five. Indeed, there is but one way of setting right any wrong point of view, and that is by gaining a knowledge of the facts involved.

The ability to bring release from suffering and pain both to oneself and others through the spiritual understanding, or redemptive vision, which Christian Science imparts, is the greatest blessing which has come to mankind since Christ Jesus trod the earth. The exercise of this ability is also the highest privilege to which one can attain. No more need we ask wistfully how Jesus healed the sick. The *modus operandi* of this healing is made plain in Christian Science; and he who earnestly and prayerfully studies its teachings for himself will be able to prove this fact. Indeed, as Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 55), "The time for the reappearing of the divine healing is throughout all time; and whosoever layeth his earthly all on the altar of divine Science, drinketh of Christ's cup now, and is endued with the spirit and power of Christian healing."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

Donkey Riding in the 'Seventies

Brighton in the 'seventies was not Hove. For us it was Kemp Town, with a background of bare Downs and a foreground of untidy shingle on which lay rowing boats and fishing smacks when they were not afloat—a beach strewn with bits of treasure cast up by the tide, and with fishing nets spread out to dry, and, when the tide was out, presenting a long stretch of rather black smooth sand on which to build castles. Over it all was that smell of the sea . . . and all of it happening in hot summer sunshine under a cloudless blue sky, for one peculiarity of the Brighton holiday, as it lives in my mind, was that it never rained there. And in this charming old Georgian seaside resort—resort is exactly the right word for it—we used to occupy rooms in a house with a shining black front of bow windows, in Lower Rock Gardens, looking sideways to the sea and frontwards to a wind-swept, sun-dried oval of enclosed garden that we thought as lovely as the rest of it.

There were red-letter days in that wonderful month, and one of them was the day we went for a donkey ride on the Downs. On other days we gazed in anticipation at the row of gentle beasts tied up to the railings of the parade—Esplanade was a word unknown to our vocabulary—and took them our crusts to eat, and had to resist the blandishments of their owners, who promised us all sorts of speed records that were never realised. For when the great day came and we wound our way up steep little St. James's Street and out on the bare highway . . . I remember my regrets at not being able to ride astride like a boy, but felt compensated to some extent by Nurse's permission to have first choice of steed, so that I managed to secure the one thin brown donkey that had a little youth and spirit left in him. My brothers, relegated to the more placid grey donkeys, took their revenge in jeers at my feminine clothes, which indeed were not adapted to donkey-riding. Between holding on a flapping Leghorn straw hat that they derisively likened to a dish-cover, and clutching at my wind-tossed skirts . . . I must have presented anything but a sporting appearance. In spite of its restrictions, that donkey ride probably gave me a taste of athletic prowess which was as a rule forbidden to the Victorian little girl. I know I imagined myself Dick Turpin riding to York on Black Bess—an episode we had seen dramatised at Hengler's Circus, one Christmas holiday—and this may have been a more entrancing thrill than my brothers got out of the expedition for all their masculine liberty.—EVELYN SHARP, in "Unfinished Adventure." (London: John Lane.)

Berries

Berries from the hillside,
Crimson, green and blue;
Bayberries for candles,—
Little lights for you.

Barberries for robins,
Blueberries for pie,
Culled by laughing children
'Neath a summer sky.

Berries from the hillside
Close beside the sea,
Winter store for some folk,
Memories for me.

GWEN CASTLE.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures by MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth . . $3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, in supplement form, black or blue morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins . . . 8.50
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth . . $3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth . . $3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent prepaid to any address. Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY L. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Advance Slightly in An Inactive Market

Prices Do Not Hold Well and Trading Slows Down Again

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Definite trends were absent in listless security markets today, and stocks and staples did little more than shift cautiously from one foot to another

Equity trading started with a semblance of enthusiasm which put most of the alcohols and a number of specialties up 1 to around 2 or more points.

The upward flurry died quickly as the metals developed a rather heavy tone and, after the first half hour, the ticker tape was inclined to move lazily. Prices s ettled down to a rather heavy tone and, after the first half hour, the ticker tape was inclined to move lazily. Prices settled down to a rather narrow range.

Rallying forces were present in the late trading but despite spasmodic sorties the list failed to attract any large following.

Specialties and the rails advanced to around 2 points. Metals were somewhat reactionary, U. S. Smelting sagging 2 points.

Others up around 1 to 2 included Standard Oil of California, Chrysler, American Commercial Alcohol, Union Pacific, Santa Fe and New York Central.

U. S. Steel and American Telephone were fractionally higher.

Transfers approximated 1,250,000 shares.

Grains dipped and rallied uneasily, but cotton held fairly steady in the face of the official prognostication of a greater yield than had been expected. Other commodities were irregular. Bonds were a bit mixed. The dollar was higher against sterling but lower in terms of French gold francs.

The Government's cotton forecast of 12,885,000 bales, based on a condition figure of 66.7 per cent as of Oct. 1, compared with recent private estimates ranging between 11,900,000 and some 12,400,000. Ordinarily, it was said in brokerage circles, this forecast would have been quite bearish. The Administration's recent move to make substantial loans to farmers on a crop reduction basis, however, was believed to have offset to a considerable extent the present higher yield figures.

Market observers, notwithstanding the cloudy cotton picture, were cheered by the fact that hogs at Chicago reached a new top for the last year or more in the morning, advancing to 5.55. The previous peak was $5.50 in July last year. Today's price was the best for October since 1931. Proponents of advancing security prices recalled that rising hog quotations preceded the spring-summer boom in stocks.

The optimists also point to the recent strength displayed by the textile trade which, like hogs, led the upturn in general prices not only during the last spring but in the summer of 1932. But the more conservative financial circles are not too sure that the hog and textile indicators will duplicate their past performances because of many other complications which are present at this time.

Bond Prices Improve

The bond market had a good balance today, showing moderate gains in secondary categories and general firmness in high grade ratings.

U. S. Governments were steady. Trading over the entire list was in comparatively small volume.

Slightly higher prices were paid for some loans of the Santa Fe, Erie, Southern Pacific, Chicago & North Western, Allegheny Corporation and Baltimore & Ohio.

In the industrial and utility divisions improvement occurred in American Smelting 5s, Warner Bros. 6s., Texas Corporation 5s, Western Union 5s, Pacific Gas & Electric 5s and International Telephone issues.

Some of the Treasury loans ruled a little below the finals of Saturday, but others of the federal list were a shade higher. Turnover was small.

The foreign sector was as quiet as other parts of the market, with prices showing no definite trend French Government bonds were easy, in contrast with firmness in most other continental issues. Austrian, German, Italian and Japanese loans gained ground slightly South American bonds were generally steady.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	.86	.86⅞	.84½	.85¾	—.01½
May	.90⅝	.88	.88¾	.89⅞	—.01¼
July	.89	.90½	.87⅛	.88½	—.01¼
Corn					
December	.42	.42¾	.41¼	.43½	+.01½
May	.48¾	.50½	.48	.50⅜	+.01¼
July	.50⅝	.52⅜	.50¼	.52¼	+.01½
Oats					
December	.32¾	.33⅞	.32½	.33⅞	+.01
May	.36¼	.37¾	.35⅞	.37⅜	+.03
July	.34⅝	.36	.34	.35⅝	+.01⅜
Lard					
December	5.65	5.65	5.60	5.65	.....

London Wool Sales

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Offerings at the wool auction today amounted to 8109 bales of which 6139 were sold. There was a moderate selection placed on the market, and withdrawals were frequent among all kinds of wool owing to the low bids. Prices generally are now being quoted at 5 per cent below rates prevailing at the opening of the current series. The 2898 bales of South Americans included in today's offerings sold chiefly to the continent.

Chase National Dividend

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Chase National Bank earned its dividend in the third quarter of this year with a margin over to be added to undivided profits, according to its surplus and undivided profits account as of Sept. 30. Latter account stood at $58,813,000 on that date after payment of dividends, compared with $58,704,600 three months earlier.

Selected Industries Report

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

Net assets of Selected Industries Incorporated on Sept. 30, 1933, amounted to $32,224,443, according to the third quarter report, which is equivalent to $80.12 a share of the prior preferred stock, assuming retirement of the corporation's holding of its own prior st...

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 9	Last Oct. 7
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	500	9	8¾	9	8⅝
11¾	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	500	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
112	47½	3¾¶	Air Reduction	600	106	104	105	103¼
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	100	2m	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
33	11⅛	.60*	Alaska-Juneau	5100	25⅞	24¾	25	25⅞
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9m
21	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
26	5	..	Alleghany Steel	20	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
145½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	1200	142¾	139	142½	139
26⅝	6	..	Allis Chalmers	500	17¾	17¾	17¾	17
47	18½	2	Amerada	2900	46	45	46	45
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	100	15	15	15	..
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	400	10½	10	10½	10⅛
64	2¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	120	54½	51⅛	53½	53½
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	..
98¼	49½	$	Am Can	2200	95⅝	93	95¼	93
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1400	29⅜	28	29	28⅝
59¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	200	43½	42	43½	..
51¼	34	3¶	Am Chicle	100	46	46	46	..
6⅛	2	..	Am Colortype	100	3	3	3	..
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	4700	65½	62½	64⅞	62⅛
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	3	3	3	..
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	1100	10	9⅞	9¾	9⅝
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	20	20	20	20
35⅞	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	14½	14½	14½	..
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	500	12	11⅝	11⅞	..
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	700	15½	15¼	15½	15
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	40	40	40	..
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	2400	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10¼
12	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	10	5½	5½	5½	..
31⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	800	32½	31½	32½	32
23⅝	3⅛	..	Am Metal	500	20	19	19¼	19⅞
19⅞	17	1½	Am News	600	9¼	8¾	9⅛	8¾
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	20½	20½	20½	..
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	2800	14½	13⅞	14¼	13¾
31⅞	5⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	1600	19⅝	18⅝	19⅜	18½
47¾	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	100	37	37	37	..
4½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	400	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	11200	46¼	43⅝	44½	45
93	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	93	93	93	92¾
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	1400	22	21⅛	21⅞	21
47⅞	30	2½¶	Am Stores	100	39½	39½	39½	39⅞
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	4500	121¼	119¼	121	119⅝
25	3¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
37⅞	7	..	Am Type F pf	70	10	9	10	8¾
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	1100	23½	22½	23½	22¼
80	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	56½	56½	56½	56¼
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	2800	57½	56½	57½	56¾
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	3500	16½	16	16⅜	15⅞
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	200	26¼	26⅛	26¼	..
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Il A	1100	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	500	2⅛	2¾	2⅞	2¾
93	2	..	Armour Ill pf	800	52	51½	51⅞	51
9½	3	..	Artloom Corp	250	6⅛	5⅜	6⅛	..
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	..
80⅛	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	1500	58	54¼	56	54¼
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	300	36½	35½	36½	..
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	1700	28	27	27½	27⅞
28¼	1½	..	Atlas Tack	1500	28	26¾	28	27½
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	1600	49½	48¾	49½	48½
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	800	9¾	9¼	9¾	9⅛
			—B—					
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	1500	13¼	12⅝	13	12⅞
37⅞	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	2600	28½	27	28⅜	27
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	..
11	2	..	Barnsdall A	1600	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	9½
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	62	62	62	..
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	600	10⅛	10	10	9½
96½	62¼	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	92½	92⅛	92½	..
15	13¼	1½	Benefic! Ind Loan	500	14¾	14½	14¾	14⅜
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	1500	16	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝
33⅛	9	1	Best & Co	200	27½	27½	27½	..
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	1700	35½	34½	35⅛	34⅝
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	300	58	55¾	58	55⅛
29½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	70	24½	24	24	24¼
19¾	3½	..	Blaw Knox	300	11½	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
65	53	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	65	65	65	68
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	3800	50½	47⅞	49½	47⅞
37⅜	18	1.60	Borden	1400	24¼	23⅞	24¼	24
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	300	16	15¾	16	15⅝
14⅝	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	400	9⅜	9	9⅜	9
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	14800	35¼	34	34⅛	34⅝
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	500	7½	7½	7½	7½
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	66¼	66¼	66¼	65
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	300	12	11¾	11¾	..
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	10½	10⅛	10⅛	..
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	400	6	5⅞	6	5¾
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	26¾	26¾	26¾	..
5⅞	1	..	Budd Wheel	200	4½	4½	4½	..
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	200	7	7	7	..
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	1000	14⅞	14¼	14¾	14⅛
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
9½	1	..	Bush Term deb	100	3	3	3	..
23½	7½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	8	8	8	..
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
43¼	8½	..	Byers	700	28	26½	28	26¼
			—C—					
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	3100	32¾	31½	32¾	31¾
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	1700	13¾	13⅝	13¾	13½
35½	14	1¶	Cannon Mills	100	28	28	28	..
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	5200	72¼	70½	70⅞	69½
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1400	21¼	20¾	21	20½
4⅜	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	400	1½	1*	1½	..
58⅝	4½	..	Celanese Corp	54100	52¾	50⅞	52⅛	50⅞
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	200	33⅝	33½	33½	..
11⅝	2	..	Century Ribbon	400	8¾	8	8⅝	..
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	300	39½	39	39½	38⅞
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	5700	37⅝	35⅞	36¼	37½
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1700	43⅜	42⅜	43	42½
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	700	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	9⅜
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	1000	9⅞	9½	9¾	9¼
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	16¾	16	16¾	..
6	1	..	Chi StP Min & O	20	5½	5½	5½	..
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	7½	7	7½	..
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	17¾	17½	17¾	..
12	2	..	Chi StP Min & O pf	20	11	11	11	..
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	600	4⅞	4½	4¾	..
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	8½	8½	8½	..
52⅞	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	28600	46⅜	45	45½	44¼
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	15¾	15⅜	15½	15⅜
5¼	2¼	..	City Stores A v.t.l.	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
3⅜	¼	..	City Stores	2400	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	130	3⅞	2	3⅞	4¼
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores v.t.c.	1800	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	2
14¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	90	8½	8½	8½	..
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	500	15	14⅞	15	..
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	700	21½	21	21⅛	21
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	110	27	27	27	27
42¾	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	70	21¼	21	21¼	..
28⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	4500	14¾	13⅞	14⅜	14¼
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	67	67	67	..
74½	40	5	Columbia G pf B	10	63½	63½	63½	..
27¾	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	500	25⅛	24⅜	24½	..
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	400	56	54¼	56	53½
19	4	..	Comm Credit	100	16⅞	16½	16⅞	17
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	40	94½	94½	94½	..
25⅛	18⅜	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	25	25	25	..
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	700	36½	35	35½	34¾
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	92	92	92	91⅞
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	71500	40⅛	39	39¾	39
6⅛	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	5700	2½	2¼	2½	2⅜
60½	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	30	30	30	..
11	3	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	6	6	6	..
27⅜	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	4700	25⅞	25	25⅜	25½
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	200	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
64⅛	39½	3.40	Consol Gas	5200	43⅜	41½	43⅜	41⅞
99	82¾	5	Consol Gas pf	500	87¾	87	87¾	86
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	15300	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	13
106	95½	8	Consol Oil pf	100	108	108	108	..
10⅛	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
3¼	¾	..	Consol Texaile	300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
10¼	1⅛	..	Container A	800	7⅞	7½	7½	7¾
4½	¼	..	Container B	1000	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	62¼	62	62¼	..
69	35¼	2	Cont Can	1200	68	66¼	68	66
36½	10⅛	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	26	26	26	..
4	1	..	Cont Motors	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
19⅛	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	2800	18	17⅛	18	17¼
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	700	89⅞	89¼	89¼	89
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	50	135⅜	135⅜	135⅜	..
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	300	4½	4¼	4½	4½
39½	23	2¶	Cream of Wheat	400	29½	29	29⅜	..
14⅜	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1100	41½	39¾	41	39
8⅛	1	..	Crown Zellerback	100	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	..
60⅝	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	38	38	38	..
4⅝	½	..	Cuba Co	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	40	25⅝	25½	25½	..
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	44	44	44	..
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	500	20	19½	20	19½
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	49	49	49	49
4⅝	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3900	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	5	5	5	..
			—D—					
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	8800	34	32¼	33½	32½
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	700	66	63	65½	63
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	2300	29¾	28	29	27¾
33⅞	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	400	32	31½	32	31½
20½	17½	1	Diamond Match	700	26¾	26¼	26½	26⅛
39½	12	1¶	Dome Mines	8400	37	35⅛	35⅝	36⅝
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	400	14½	14	14⅛	13⅝
85¾	32⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	3100	79	77½	78⅞	78
117	97½	6	*du Pont deb	100	113	113	113	113½
			—E—					
10	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	500	79¾	78	78	79½
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Axle & Sp	400	12½	12⅛	12½	..
5¼	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	200	3	3	3	..
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	500	18	17½	17½	17½
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	3	3	3	..
15⅜	3⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	700	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	7
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	16	16	16	15½
32¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	13½	13	13½	13⅝
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	44½	44	44⅛	44
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
123	107	7	Endicott John pf	10	120	120	120	..
14¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	300	6	5½	6	..
44⅞	15	..	Engineers PS ww	100	15	15	15	..
13⅝	6½	1	Equitable Off Blg	200	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9½
25¾	3¾	..	Erie RR	400	17⅞	16¾	17⅛	16½
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	18	16⅝	17⅛	16½
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
7½	⅞	..	Evans Products	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
			—F—					
103	15	..	Fed Min & Sm	100	95	95	95	..
72	18	..	Fed M&S pf	100	65	65	65	..
6¾	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	27	26	27	..
9½	5	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	100	9½	9½	9½	..
31⅛	9⅛	.40	Firestone T&R	500	23¼	22	23¼	..
18⅛	7½	..	Florsheim Shoe A	200	15	14¾	15	..
19	2½	..	Follansbee B	100	9½	9½	9½	..
23	4⅛	..	Foster-Wheeler	900	15	14¾	15	14½
26¼	13⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	19	19	19	18¾
19	12⅛	..	Fox Film A	200	16½	16⅜	16⅜	15¾
150	97	6	Freeport Tex pf	300	149⅝	146	149⅝	..
47⅜	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	900	45⅜	44¼	45⅛	44½
23	4	..	Fuller 2pf	10	8½	8½	8½	..
			—G—					
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	200	32½	32	32½	..
27	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	300	18	17¾	18	17
20⅞	11½	10	Gen Baking	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛
10½	2¼	..	Gen Bronze	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	2700	20⅝	19¾	20⅛	19¾
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	12	11⅞	12	11⅝
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	500	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	35⅞
2⅞	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	100	1	1	1	1⅛
16½	3⅛	..	Gen G & E cv pf	100	11½	11⅛	11⅛	10½
18½	7	..	Gen G&E 7% A	20	12½	12½	12½	..
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	600	67⅜	66	67¼	66
106½	92½	6	Gen Mills pf	200	104	102¼	103¼	104½
35¾	13	1	Gen Motors	8400	31¼	30½	30⅞	30½
95	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	90	90	90	..
10⅛	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	100	5	5	5	..
17	3¼	..	Gen Print Ink	50	12	12	12	..
83	31	6	Gen Print Ink pf	30	80	80	80	..
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3	3	3	3
4⅝	⅜	..	Gen Realty	100	2	2	2	2
22¾	5½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	200	15¾	15½	15¾	..
19¾	2½	..	Gen Refractories	100	11	11	11	..
20	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	600	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
7⅝	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	300	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4⅝
20	3¾	..	Glidden	100	16	16	16	15⅞
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	8¾
27⅜	12	1.20	*Gold Dust	500	21	20⅝	20⅝	20½
21½	3	..	Goodrich	1100	14½	14	14¼	14
63	9	..	Goodrich pf	200	36	35½	36	34½
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	3200	36⅛	34¾	35	34
5⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
15⅝	3⅞	..	Granby	200	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	10⅜
10⅝	3⅝	..	Grand Union	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
36⅛	22½	3	Grand Un pf	100	25	25	25	..
33	4⅝	..	Great Nor pf	1600	22	21	22	21
16¾	5⅛	..	Great Nor Ore	100	12	12	12	11⅞
41⅞	7	2.40	Great West Sug	1200	39⅜	37¼	37¾	39⅜
110	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	20	108	106¼	107¼	..
4⅜	⅝	..	Grinsby-Grunow	400	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
23½	2½	..	Gulf Mobile pf	100	16	16	16	..
			—H—					
28⅞	24	1¾	Hack W pf A	100	24	24	24	..
9½	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛
85⅞	44	4¶	Hazel Atlas	500	83	82¼	83	83
17	3	..	Hercules Motors	100	9	9	9	..
63	15	11½	Hercules Powder	200	49¾	49¼	49¼	48⅝
10½	3½	..	Holland Furnace	100	5½	5½	5½	5¼
6⅝	1	..	Houdaille Her B	100	3	3	3	3⅛
38	8¼	..	Houston Oil	1200	29⅜	28½	29⅜	28
7⅜	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	500	5⅜	5	5⅜	5
33	5½	1	Howe Sound	600	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	32
19	6½	..	Hudson & Man	100	15	15	15	15⅛
16⅜	3	..	Hudson Motor	100	12	12	12	11⅝
7¾	1⅝	..	Hupp Motors	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
			—I—					
50¾	8½	..	Ill Central	5000	32¾	31	32⅜	30⅛
4½	1⅛	..	Indian Refining	100	3	3	3	..
82½	24	4	Indus Rayon	6200	77⅜	75½	77	74½
78	19⅛	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	400	56	56	56	..
45⅞	12	..	Inland Steel	600	37½	36⅞	37	..
9½	2	..	Inspiration Cop	300	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
10¼	4⅛	..	Interboro Rap T	19800	11⅜	10½	11⅛	10⅜
4½	⅜	..	Intercon ub	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2½
5⅜	⅞	..	Int Agr Corp	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
153¼	75¾	6	Int Business M	400	139	138½	139	136¼
10⅞	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞
40	6⅛	..	Int Cement	100	29½	29½	29½	28
46	13⅝	.60	Int Harvester	4600	39⅜	38¼	38⅝	38¾
13⅞	2½	..	Int Hydroelec	200	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5¾
22⅜	6¾	..	Int Nickel	9500	20⅛	19½	20⅛	19½
109⅞	72	7	Int Nickel pf	100	107½	107½	107½	..
10	2	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	5	5	5	..
5¾	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow B	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
4	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow C	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
22½	2	..	Int Pap&P pf	300	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	10¾
13	3½	..	Int rPint Ink	100	12	12	12	..
71	35	6	Int Pr Ink pf	10	67	67	67	..
7	1⅜	..	Int Rys Cen Am	10	4⅜	4¾	4¾	..
20	4¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
56⅝	24⅝	2	Int Shoe	600	44⅞	44½	44½	45
59½	9¾	..	Int Silver	400	38½	38	38½	38
71⅞	24½	..	Int Silver pf	10	55	54⅛	53	..
21¾	5⅛	..	Int Tel & Tel	8600	13½	13	13¼	13
40⅜	12	..	Int'sta DS pf	10	25	25	25	..
			—J—					
60⅜	12¼	..	Johns Manville	6500	56¾	54⅛	56⅛	53⅞
106⅛	42	..	Johns Man pf	80	102	102	102	..
			—K—					
24⅞	6½	..	Kan C South	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½
19½	6⅞	..	Kayser (J) & Co	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
15⅝	3⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	7600	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	12½
73	30	6	Kendall Co pf	10	60	60	60	..
26	7⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	7800	23	22¼	22¾	22⅜
6¼	1	..	Kinney & Co	100	3	3	3	..
16⅞	5½	.80	Kresge	400	13	12⅞	13	12⅞
35⅝	14½	1	Kroger Groc & B	800	22⅞	22	22	22½
			—L—					
61	37½	5	Laclede Gas pf	10	50⅛	48	50⅛	..
27¾	8⅝	..	Lehigh Val RR	600	18⅞	17¼	18¼	17
79⅜	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	3	3	3	..
22½	17	..	Life Saver	1600	18¾	17⅝	17⅝	18⅜
37⅜	4¾	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	5400	30⅝	29¾	30⅛	30
31¾	10	..	Lima Loco Wks	100	29	29	29	..
50	10¾	..	Liquid Carbonic	6800	32⅛	31	31⅞	30⅞
36½	8½	1	Loew's Inc	400	33½	32¼	32¾	32¼
4¼	1⅜	..	Loft Inc	600	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
42½	19¼	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	37½
120	113½	7	Loose-Wiles pf	10	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	..
67½	21½	..	Louisville & N	300	44	43	44	..
20⅛	4	..	Ludlum Steel	200	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12
			—M—					
30¾	13	2	McCall Corp	1200	28½	28	28	..
4⅞	⅜	..	McCrory Stores	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
21	2½	..	McCrory pf	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
8¼	3	..	McGraw-Hill	300	4	4	4	..
47⅞	18	1⅗¶	McIntyre Porcu	600	43½	41	41½	43⅝
95¾	44⅛	4	McKeesport Tin	800	81⅛	79⅛	81	78¾
46⅜	13½	1	Mack Trucks	400	31½	31	31⅛	..
65¾	24¾	2	Macy (RH) & Co	700	58	57	58	56½
5⅞	⅞	..	Mallinson	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
25	12	..	Man Elv gtd	800	27½	24	25½	24
17	16	..	Man Elv mg	19800	19⅝	18⅞	19⅜	18½
23	5½	..	Man Shirt	200	14½	14½	14½	..
11½	5½	.40	Marine Mid	400	7¾	7½	7⅝	7⅝
3⅛	½	..	Market St Ry	20	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
18⅜	4¼	..	Marshall Field	300	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16⅛
5⅜	⅞	..	Martin Parry	200	6	6	6	5½
43¾	14	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	600	42⅞	41	42⅛	41½
33	9¾	1	May Dept Stores	200	29¾	29	29⅜	..
53⅛	15	..	Maytag 1pf	40	54	52	54	..
28	8¾	1.20	Melville Shoe	100	28	28	28	27½
72	55	..	Mex Petroleum	20	60	60	60	..
9¾	1⅜	..	Miami Cop	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
16	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	1400	12¾	12⅛	12¾	12⅝
17¾	3	..	Midland Steel	200	13	13	13	..
28⅛	10	..	Min Honeywell	600	26	25	26	25¼
5¾	⅞	..	Min Moline	300	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅜
17⅛	5¾	..	Mo Kan & Tex	600	10¼	9½	10¼	9⅝
37¼	11½	..	Mo K&T pf	400	21½	20¼	21½	..
15¼	1⅝	..	Mo Pacific pf	400	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	..
2⅛	⅜	..	Mother Lode	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
74½	25	1¼	Monsanto Chem	100	66	66	66	66
28⅞	8⅝	..	Montgom Ward	12500	21¾	20⅝	21⅛	20⅞
6¾	¼	..	Moto Met Gauge	800	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅜
36¾	7¾	..	Motor Products	2300	31	30	30¾	29½
11⅝	1½	..	Motor Wheel	100	9	9	9	..
11¾	1⅝	..	Murray Body	400	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5¾
20½	8	1	Myers & Bro	200	16	15½	16	..
			—N—					
57	13	..	Nash Chat StL	30	35	35	35	..
27	11⅛	1	Nash Motors	1200	21¼	20¼	21⅛	20⅜
9⅞	1¼	..	Nat Bel H pf	400	5¼	5	5	5⅛
60⅝	31½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1400	50¼	49½	50	49⅞
145	118	7	Nat Biscuit pf	100	140	140	140	..
23⅝	5⅛	..	Nat Cash Reg	700	18¼	17½	17¾	17
25¾	10½	1	Nat Dairy Prod	1200	16m	15⅝	16¼	15⅝
20½	6⅞	1	Nat Pow & Lt	700	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	11⅛
3½	¼	..	Nat Rys Mex 1pf	10	1⅛	1m	1⅛	..
55⅛	15	1	Nat Steel	1200	44⅛	43	43⅞	42¾
8½	1¼	..	Nat Surety	700	3	3	3	3⅛
27	6½	.60	Nat Tea	400	19¼	19	19¼	19
12⅛	1½	..	Neisner Bros	1200	7⅝	7	7⅝	..
11⅜	4	..	Nevada Cons Cop	200	39¾	39¾	39¾	..
11¾	1⅜	..	Newport Indus	100	7	7	7	..
58½	14	..	NY Central	4000	40¾	38⅞	40¼	38⅞
25⅝	2⅛	..	NY Chi & StL	200	18	16	18	..
34¼	2⅝	..	NY C & StL pf	100	21½	21½	21½	..
34⅞	14⅛	..	NY NH & H	1200	20⅜	19¼	20⅛	18¾
56	18	..	NY NH & H pf	400	34	32½	33	..
15	7⅜	..	NY Ont & W	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
22½	1⅜	.40	NY Shipbldg	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
38⅞	17⅜	.50b	Noranda M	800	35	34⅛	34⅛	35
177	111½	8	Norfolk & West	200	150	150	150	148
87½	74	4	Norfolk & W pf	1000	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	..
36½	15¼	8½	North American	20	20⅛	19½	20	19
46	32	3	North Amer pf	100	36½	36½	36½	..
9	4	..	No Am Aviation	300	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6
79	48	6	No Am Edison pf	200	57½	56½	57½	..
34⅞	9⅝	..	Northern Pacific	1400	24⅝	23¼	23⅞	23⅝
5⅞	1⅛	..	Norwalk Tire	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
			—O—					
17⅝	4¾	..	Ohio Oil	1700	16¼	15⅜	16¼	15¼
8¾	1⅛	..	Oliver Farm Eq	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
8¾	1¾	..	Omnibus	100	6½	6⅛	6½	6⅛
25¼	10⅛	.60	Otis Elevator	400	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	..
9¼	2	..	Otis Steel	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4½
21¾	2¼	..	Otis Steel ppf	200	9⅝	9	9⅝	b
96¾	31½	2¶	Owens Ill Glass	1700	82¾	81	82	81
			—P—					
31⅞	20	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	100	21	21	21	..
43⅜	25¼	3	Pacific Lighting	100	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	27¼
19	6	..	Pacific Mills	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
6⅞	1¾	..	Packard Motor	2000	4	3⅞	4	4
4¼	¾	..	Panhandle P & R	100	2	2	2	..
2½	⅛	..	Paramount Pub ctfs	700	1⅛	1⅜	1½	1⅜
36⅝	6	..	Park & Tilford	3000	36⅝	35	36¼	34¾
4¼	⅜	..	Park Utah	200	3	3	3	3
2½	¼	..	Pathe Exchange	700	1⅛	1¼	1⅜	1⅝
9⅞	1¼	..	Pathe Exch A	1200	9½	9	9½	9¼
22⅛	5⅜	..	Patino Mines	2700	21⅛	20½	20⅝	21
9⅛	¾	..	Peerless Motor	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
59⅝	25½	2¶	Penick & Ford	700	58	57⅛	58	57⅞
52⅝	19¼	1.20	Penney (JC)	200	45½	44½	44½	45
108	90	6	Penney (JC) pf	100	103½	103½	103½	..
42¼	13¾	.50b	Pennsylvania RR	2700	31⅜	29¾	30⅝	29½
78	29	5	Peoples GasLt& C	400	33⅝	33	33⅝	32½
15	4⅜	..	Petroleum	1100	12¼	11⅝	12¼	11¾
18⅞	4½	..	Phelps Dodge	2000	17⅛	16¾	17	17
70	5	..	Phila Rap Tr pf	40	5½	5½	5½	..
9½	2½	..	Phila & Reading	600	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
18¾	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	1700	16⅞	16	16¾	16
21½	4	..	Pierce-Arrow pf	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
1⅞	¼	..	Pierce Oil	100	1	1	1	⅞
13⅞	3⅞	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
2¾	⅜	..	Pierce Pet	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
26⅞	9⅝	1	Pillsbury Flour	100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	..
48	17	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	40	40	40	..
11¾	1⅞	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	200	7	6¾	6¾	..
23½	4	..	Pitts Term pf	10	16	16	16	..
7	⅜	..	Pittston Co	100	3	3	3	3
17⅝	6¾	..	Plymouth Oil	1700	15⅜	14¾	15⅞	14⅝
13¾	1¾	..	Poor & Co B	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
40¾	4	..	Postal Tel pf	20	21½	20	21½	..
5½	⅝	..	Pressed Steel Car	200	3	3	3	..
47½	19⅝	1.50	Proctor & Gam	1600	41⅞	41	41⅞	41⅝
2⅞	¼	..	Prod & Refiners	600	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
13	3	..	Prod & Ref pf	20	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
57⅛	33¼	2.80	Public Service	1200	39	37¼	39	37½
88½	66½	6	Pub Serv 5%	100	70½	70½	70½	70
58⅛	8	3	Pullman	1100	51¾	51	51½	51
15⅜	2½	..	Pure Oil	2000	13½	12⅞	13⅛	13¼
69⅞	30	..	Pure Oil pf	90	65	64½	65	..
25⅜	5⅞	1	Purity Bakeries	200	16	15⅜	16	..
			—R—					
12¼	3	..	Radio Corp Amer	4200	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
20⅝	5	.60	Raybestos Man	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅜
4½	¼	..	Reis & Co	2400	3⅜	2½	3⅜	..
18½	1⅛	..	Reis & Co pf	170	15½	14⅜	15½	..
11¼	2½	..	Remington and	200	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜
6⅝	1⅜	..	Reo Motors	1500	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
23	4	..	Republic I & S	1200	15½	14⅞	15⅛	14¼
54½	9	..	Repub I&S pf	300	33	32¼	32¾	31½
21½	6	1	Reynolds Metal	300	16½	16½	16½	16½
10⅞	2	..	Rossia In Co Am	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
37⅜	17⅝	.80½e	Royal Dutch	200	35	35	35	..
			—S—					
62⅝	28	3	Safeway Stores	1400	43½	43	43⅛	42⅝
31¾	6⅛	..	St Joseph Lead	1600	28¾	27¾	28½	28⅞
9⅝	1	..	StL & SF pf	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
12	2¼	..	Savage Arms	300	6½	6¼	6½	..
3	¼	..	Seaboard Air L	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
43⅜	15	.60¶	Seaboard Oil	6100	41½	40½	40¾	41⅛
47	12½	..	Sears Roebuck	5600	42⅝	41	42⅛	41
9⅞	3	..	Skelly Oil	800	7⅝	7½	7¾	7¾
57½	22	..	Skelly Oilpfww	100	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	..
9¾	⅝	..	Snider Packing	500	6	5½	5½	6
15½	6	..	Socony Vacuum	6800	12⅜	12	12¼	11⅞
28	17½	2	So Calif Edison	800	19⅝	19¼	19½	19¼
3⅝	⅛	..	Seneca Cop	200	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
7½	1½	..	Servel Inc	600	5¼	5	5¼	5
12	1½	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	100	6½	6½	6½	..
13¼	5¾	.24	Shattuck (FG)	1900	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7½
11⅝	4	..	Shell Union Oil	2200	8¼	7¾	8⅛	7⅞
61	28½	..	Shell Un Oil pf	100	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	..
31	4⅜	..	Simmons	3100	22¾	21¾	22⅝	21¾
12⅜	4⅞	.25	Simms Petroleum	800	9⅝	9	9⅝	9⅝
8	¾	..	Sparks Withing	600	5⅝	5¼	5¼	..
5½	½	..	Spear & Co	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
7½	2⅛	..	Sperry Corp	800	5¼	5	5⅜	5⅛
37⅜	13¾	1	Stand Brands	9800	26	25¼	25⅞	25⅛
22½	5⅛	..	Stand Gas & El	400	11¼	11	11¼	11½
25⅞	8⅝	..	Stand G&E pf	100	12	12	12	..
38¾	11⅛	..	Southern Pacific	6900	24⅜	22¾	24	23
48⅝	18⅞	2.40	So P Rico Sugar	300	43¼	42¼	42¼	43
36	4⅛	..	Southern Ry	2800	27½	25½	27	26
49	5⅛	..	Southern Ry pf	600	28½	28	28½	28
11⅞	4	..	Spalding & Bros	100	8	8	8	..
61	25⅛	..	Spalding pf	60	38	36	36	..
44⅞	19½	1	Stand Oil Calif	5600	43½	41½	43¼	42
102¾	92½	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	500	100½	100	100½	99¾
35	12¾	..	Stand Oil Kan	1800	31½	30	31	..
43⅞	22¾	1	Stand Oil NJ	26700	43¼	42⅝	43	42⅝
3⅞	⅝	..	Sterling Secur	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
7¾	1½	..	Sterling pf	200	4¾	4½	4¾	..
11½	2½	..	Stewart Warner	1800	8	6¾	8	6⅝
19¼	5¾	..	Stone & Webster	1500	9½	9	9½	8⅞
8⅜	1½	..	Studebaker	200	5½	5⅜	5½	5¼
103	89	6	Sun Oil pf	30	99½	99½	99½	..
22⅝	2	..	Superior Steel	5200	15	14⅛	15	14¼
10	1	..	Sweets Co Amer	100	4½	4½	4½	..
5¼	¼	..	Symington A	300	3¾	3⅜	3¾	..
			—T—					
16⅜	8½	1	Telautograph	100	12	12	12	12⅛
30⅛	10⅜	1	Texas Corp	2400	27⅜	27	27¼	27
41	15¼	1	Texas Gulf Sul	9600	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜	39⅞
6½	1⅜	..	Texas & Pac Coal	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
11⅛	3½	..	Texas & P Land	1800	8⅞	8¼	8¾	[illegible]
22½	5	..	Thatcher Mfg	200	12⅛	12½	12½	12
12½	2⅜	..	The Fair	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
12	4⅛	..	Third Ave Ry	400	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8⅛
20¼	5¾	..	Thompson Prod	300	18	17½	18	17½
11¾	3⅛	..	Tide Water Asso	2100	11	10⅞	10⅞	10½
9½	½	..	Thompson Star	600	3¾	3½	3⅝	3¾
55	4¼	..	Tide W Asso pf	100	54	54	54	54
8¼	1½	..	Timken-Detroit	600	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
35½	13¾	.60	Timken Roller	2100	29⅜	28⅝	29¼	28
9⅜	2⅜	..	Transamerica	1600	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
17½	2⅞	..	Transue ¾ Wil	200	11	11	11	10⅞
8¾	2¾	..	Tri Continental	1400	5½	5m	5¼	5¼
5¼	½	..	Truax Traer Coal	100	2⅛	2m	2⅛	..
12¾	2	..	Truscon Steel	800	7	6⅞	7	6¾
15	5⅞	..	Twin City RT pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
			—U—					
39½	9¼	.50	Underwd El Fish	400	30	29¾	30	..
60	51½	..	Union Bag & P	200	43	43	43	..
51⅞	19¾	1	Union Carbide	3500	45¾	43¾	45⅝	44¼
23⅝	8½	1	Union Oil Calif	1100	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝
132	61¼	6	Union Pacific	300	114½	111¾	114	112½
22¾	10½	1.20	Union Tank Car	200	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18½
46⅞	16½	..	United Air & Tr	10000	34¼	32¾	33⅞	33
27⅝	13½	1.60	United Biscuit	100	22½	22½	22½	22½
110	92	7	United Bisc pf	10	108½	108½	108½	..
30⅝	10¼	1	United Carbon	300	27½	25⅞	27½	25¾
14½	4⅞	..	United Corp	70	6½	6¼	6½	6⅝
40⅞	24⅞	3	United Corp pf	300	28¼	27⅝	28¼	28
6⅞	¾	..	United Dyewood	30	5¼	5	5¼	..
70	28¾	7	United Dyewd pf	10	70	70	70	70
8⅞	1	..	United El Coal	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
68	23¼	2	United Fruit	500	64	62¾	64	63
25	14	1.20	United Gas Im	800	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	16¾
6	1⅝	..	US Distributing	300	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅛
17⅞	3⅛	..	US & For Sec	500	11¾	10½	11¾	10¼
29⅞	7	..	US Frfeight	100	20	20	20	20
53½	18	1	US Gypsum	400	45	44½	45	45
11⅞	1⅜	..	US Hoffman M	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
94	13½	..	US Indus Alco	5000	73⅞	70	73⅝	70
17¼	2⅜	..	US Leather	400	10⅛	10	10⅛	..
27¾	4¼	..	US Leather A	200	16⅛	16½	16½	..
78¼	30	..	US Leather ppf	100	76	76	76	..
22⅛	6⅛	½	US Pipe & Fdry	400	15½	15¼	15½	15
14½	2½	..	US Realty	200	8½	8⅛	8½	8¼
25	2⅞	..	US Rubber	500	17½	16⅞	17¼	16¾
43⅞	5½	..	US Rubber 1pf	700	27	26½	27	26½
105⅞	13½	1¶	US Smelt R & M	4500	99½	94½	95⅛	98
58	39½	3.50	US Smelt pf	300	54	53⅞	53⅞	..
67½	23⅜	..	US Steel	7500	48½	47⅛	48¼	47⅜
105½	53	2	US Steel pf	500	83¼	82	83¼	82½
3⅜	¼	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	400	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
8⅞	1⅞	..	Utilities P&Lt A	900	4	3½	4	3½
			—V—					
36¼	7⅜	..	Vanadium	700	22	21⅝	22	21½
10	1⅝	..	Van Raalte	40	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
35	14⅞	..	Van Raalte sta	20	35	35	35	..
7⅜	⅝	..	Va-Caro Chem	300	3½	3½	3½	..
85⅝	65¼	6	Va El & Pow pf	10	75	75	75	..
15	2½	..	Va Iron C & C	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
67⅞	12¾	..	Vulcan Detin	20	51½	50⅝	51½	50⅞
			—W—					
9⅞	1⅛	..	Wabash pf A	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
12	5⅝	..	Waldorf System	400	7¼	6¾	6¾	..
8⅝	⅞	..	Walworth	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
9⅛	1	..	Warner Bros A	3000	8⅛	7¾	8	7⅞
22⅝	2½	..	Warren Bros	200	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛
37½	7	.50	Wesson Oil	100	23⅝	23	23⅝	23⅛
64	40	4	Wesson Oil pf	100	56	56	56	..
16	1⅞	..	Westn Pac pf	400	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
77¼	17½	..	Westn Union	1500	58	55¾	58	55½
35⅝	11¾	1	Westinh Air Br	300	29⅛	28½	29⅛	28½
58⅜	19⅝	..	Westing Elec	2000	38⅜	37⅝	38	37
96	60½	3½	Westing El pf	20	80	80	80	..
69½	33½	6	W Penn El pf	20	48	48	48	..
77¾	37	7	W Penn El 7%	10	54¾	54¾	54¾	53⅛
110⅜	92	7	W Penn Pw 7%	50	106	105	105	..
11¾	2½	..	Westn Dairy P A	200	4⅜	4¼	4¼	..
4¼	⅞	..	Westn Dairy P B	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
16	4	..	Westn Maryland	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
38⅜	11⅝	2	White Rock	400	28¾	28¼	28¾	..
28½	26½	2	White Rock new	200	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
10½	1⅛	..	White Sew M pf	300	9	8¾	9	8½
5½	2	..	Wilcox Oil & G	200	3½	3	3½	..
11	⅞	..	Wilson & Co	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
22	4	..	Wilson & Co A	200	16	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
50⅞	25½	2.40	Woolworth	800	40⅝	39⅝	40⅜	39⅝
53¼	34½	3	Wrigley	200	51¼	51	51¼	51
			—Y—					
7¾	2⅛	..	Yellow Truck	300	5	4⅞	5	4¾
19⅛	3½	..	Young Sp & W	100	12	12	12	..
37⅝	7½	..	Youngstown	500	22⅞	21¾	22⅞	21½
			—Z—					
3½	½	..	Zenith Radio	200	2⅛	2	2⅛	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations.

New Agency To Liquidate Slow Assets of Banks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—At President Roosevelt's suggestion, Treasury officials are working on plans for a new Government agency to assist in liquidating the slow assets of closed banks so payments can be made to depositors.

Details have yet to be perfected, but the idea in general at present is to establish a corporation capitalized with Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds which would take up the slow real estate assets which the portfolios of many closed banks are clogged and replace them with liquid assets.

Henry Bruere of New York, is active in the formulation of arrangements, and it is understood that he will be at the head of the new organization. Mr. Bruere is president of the Bowery Savings Bank, one of the largest such institutions in New York City. At the President's request, he has come to Washington to serve in connection with the drive to spread credit and help the banks

Mr. Bruere was in conference this morning with Secretary Woodin and Governor Black of the Federal Reserve Board.

New York Bank Stocks Are Slightly Higher

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—The New York City bank stock market was slightly higer during the last week. The aggregate value of the 16 leading issues, as compiled by Hoit, Rose & Troster, ended the week at $1,286,656,000, compared with $1,281,012,000 at the close of the previous week, an increase of $5,644,000, or 0.44 per cent.

The low point for the year to date, namely $1,065,746,000, was recorded on April 5.

The current average yield of the 16 stocks of 6.09 per cent compares with a yield of 6.12 per cent reported on Sept. 29. The current market value of the 16 stocks is now 0.98 times their known book value unchanged for the week. Based upon current figures the 16 stocks are now quoted at an average of 9.4 times their known earnings, also unchanged.

National City Bank Adds to Its Reserves

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—National City Bank in the quarter ended September 30, last, added $13,229,000 to reserves, reducing surplus and undivided profits account on that date to $44,768,500 after payment of dividends in the new period from $55,695,500 three months earlier. Earnings from operations were sufficient to cover dividend payments in the quarter.

The net demand and time deposits of the institution on September 30 stood at $991,594,000, compared with $094,339,000 on July 1, last.

Tri-Continental Corp. Report Quarterly Net

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Tri-Continental Corporation reports as of Sept. 30 net assets equal to $37,088,800.

Based on capital stock outstanding in the hands of the public, this is equivalent to $4888 a $1000 of outstanding debentures, $113.12 a share of preferred stock, and $1.40 a share of common stock.

General Motors Sales

Total sales of cars and trucks to dealers by General Motors Corporation in September including Canadian sales and overseas shipments were 81,148, compared with 97,614 in August, and 30,117 in September, 1932. September sales to consumers in United States totaled 71,458 compared with 34,694 in September, 1932, and 86,372 in August. Sales to dealers in the United States in September were 67,733 compared with 23,545 in September of last year and 84,... in August.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Firm; rails improve.

Bonds: Firm; secondary rails stron.

Curb: Steady; some industrials advance.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; gold currencies rally.

Cotton: Steady; trade and commission house buying; scarcity of contracts.

Sugar: Weak; heavy liquidation on abandonment of allotment plan.

Chicago

Wheat: Unsettled; rallies, but reacted.

Corn: Strong; scarcity ow offerings.

Cattle: Strong to 25 higher, top steers, $6.65.

Hogs: 10-20 higher, top $5.55, highest since July, 1982.

Foreign

London: Following good reports from industrial centers, iron, coal and steel issues on the stock exchange were mostly better today. Oil shares also were generally firmer, owing to expectations of some favorable dividend announcements. Home rails and transatlantic issues advanced while German bonds declined. The market closed irregular.

Paris: Although prices on the Bourse were slightly above Friday's closing quotations, trading remained dull. Operators, fearing new taxation, are hesitating to buy until the governmental budget bill is presented. The closing was irregular.

Berlin: The improvement of the dollar and easier money were bright spots on the Boerse today. Quotations, however, were inclined to sag and many stocks were not quoted at the closing because of the lack of business.

New Maine Bank Open for Business

The Depositors' Trust Company, with its main office at Augusta, and branches in Hallowell, Wiscasset, Boothbay Harbor, Winthrop, Oakland, Fairfield, Madison, and Richmond, Maine, opened for business today at 9 a. m. The new bank has an authorized capital of $750,000 and a paid-in capital and surplus of more than $800,000, subscribed by more than 2000 stockholders. Application will be made in due course to become a member of the Federal Reserve System.

William R. Pattangall, chief justice of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court, is president of the new bank, and Mayor Robert A. Cony of Augusta, vice-president. Russell B. Spear is treasurer-manager, and brings to the Depositors' Trust Company many years' experience in the banking and investment business in Boston.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	9.28	9.52	9.20	9.42	+.18
December	9.29	9.60	9.28	9.55	+.13
January	9.35	9.24	9.35	9.63	+.13
March	9.55	9.95	9.53	9.80	+.14
May	9.69	10.09	9.68	9.96	+.14
July	9.85	10.20	9.85	10.10	+.13

Spots 9.65, up 15 points.
b—Bid. Tone at close, steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	9.13b	.945	9.19	9.36	—.19
December	9.33	9.65	9.22	9.57	+.14
January	9.40	9.64	9.29	9.59	+.14
March	9.59	8.89	9.49	9.78	+.16
May	9.71	10.00	9.65	9.93	+.13
July	9.88	10.18	9.80	10.93	+.13

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.25	5.28	5.20	5.25	—.09
January	5.28	5.32	5.22	5.28	—.09
March	5.33	5.36	5.26	5.32	—.10
May	5.36	5.38	5.29	5.35	—.10
July	5.40	5.42	5.32	5.39	—.10

Tone at close quiet.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
October	104.00	102.00	—1.00
December	104.00	102.50	—1.00
January	104.80	102.70	—1.00
March	105.20	103.70	—1.00
May	106.00	103.90	—1.10
July	106.80	104.00	—1.00

Tone at close steady.

Chicago Retail Buying in Lead Of Other Cities

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 9—Stimulated by the heavy rush of buying occasioned by the demands of visitors to the American Legion convention, retail trade in the Chicago department stores held fairly steady at former levels during the last week.

Legionnaires crowded the stores on Thursday, and although their purchases were confined almost entirely to novelties and the less expensive items, it was due to these purchases for the greater part that Chicago's retail sales levels continued to lead other important cities in the country, according to the trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Reports from some of the mail order houses also indicated consistent gains during the past weeks. One of the larger of these stores announced that September sales were the best for any month this year, and were more than 14 per cent ahead of the corresponding month last year.

Sales of radios by one of the local manufacturers were the largest for any month since 1931, it was announced.

Steel operations remained at about the same percentage of capacity as last week. Officials said that labor troubles are threatening to impede the expansion of industry, but with the ordering of considerable tonnage of heavy rolled products for the fourth quarter and with heavy specifications in sheet steel, production will continue to rise slightly during the rest of the year.

Power output climbed again during the week, gaining 10 per cent over a year ago. Rail freight traffic displayed further gains.

Average Market Value Of Fifty Stocks Up

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1933—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the Nw York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended Oct. 7 was $12,943,419,500, an increase of $315,577,375, or 2.50 per cent, as compared with the market value of $12,627,842,125 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchang.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $9,092,640,500, indicating an increase during the year of $3,850,779,000, or 42.35 per cent.

Chicago Grain Values Have Sharp Rallies

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Rallies late today in which corn took the lead lifted gains vigorously from early low price levels.

Expectance that something important to the grain trade would be announced this afternoon in Washington by the Comptroller of the Currency had considerable to do with stimulating upturns of values. Sentiment regarding corn especially became less bearish than of late, and belief prevailed that liquidation of the corn market had been thorough.

Corn closed strong, 1⅜-1¾ above Saturday's finish, wheat ½-1⅛ down, oats ¼-¾ advanced, and provisions varying from 2 cents decline to a rise of 10 cents.

Dominion Revenues Up

OTTAWA, Oct. 9 (AP)—Substantial increases in Dominion revenues for the first week of October, as compared with the corresponding period in 1932, were reported to the Department of Finance today. The increase over last year was $...370,071. In the opinion of departmental officials, the increase is based on increased business activity and a higher level of prices.

Copper Metal Lower

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Domestic copper was sold here today at 8¾ cents a pound by custom smelters, marking the first time in several weeks that metal had been available under 9 cents. Producers were still holding at the latter level.

American Dollar Still Strong In Foreign Markets

Holds Well Below $4.70 in London—Improves in Paris Bourse

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The American Dollar held well below $4.70 in most of the trading sessions today as a result of a better feeling concerning the American monetary situation.

After the rate had touched $4.66¼ early in the dealings there was a reaction to $4.69¼, but the rate steadied toward the end to close at 4.68½, a fraction below the opening of $4.68¾.

Gold currencies, after an early weakening on sterling, strengthened appreciably. The franc closed at 78.96 compared with Saturday's figure 79.09.

PARIS, Oct. 9 (AP)—Continuing to improve on a moderate market today, the United States dollar closed at 16.84 francs (5.938 cents to the franc) which was 22 centimes up from Saturday's closing rate.

BERLIN, Oct. 9 (AP)—The United States dollar was quoted today at 2.79 marks (35.8 cents to the mark). The rate Saturday was 2.76 marks (36.02 cents to the mark).

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Today's gold price was set by the Treasury at $31.14 an ounce, as compared with Saturday's mark of $31.20.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—The dollar, in terms of the French gold franc, was valued today at approximately 66.16 cents compared with 66.32 cents last Saturday and 71.07 cents a month ago.

Roumania Adopts Firm Measures To Oppose Inflation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST — The Roumanian Government recently decided at a special Cabinet meeting to take all measures to preserve the leu at its present official value and uncompromisingly to resist any inflationist movement which has been publicly advocated by several of the most outstanding leaders of the Government party, including Vice-President Ion Mihalache.

One measure for protecting the leu is to be a continued refusal of the Roumanian state to make payments on foreign debt services. The Government reasserts its readiness to negotiate with foreign creditors, but emphatically rejects their demand that payments should be resumed first.

The Vaida Voevod Cabinet has unanimously decided to continue to govern, despite open opposition from the two chief party leaders, Mr. Julius Maniu and Mr. Mihalache, because the ministers are convinced their position is secure as long as they enjoy the favor of King Carol and the support of the submissive Parliament, whose members are regarded as eager to retain the privileges of power.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1¼%	3%
Com paper	1½%	1½%	3%
Bar silver	38¾c	39c	38¾c
Time loans—			
60 days	½@ ¾	¾@1	1½
90 days	⅝@ ¾	½@ ¾	1½
4 to 6 months	⅝@ ¾	¾@1	1¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

80 to 90 days	⅜@ ¼	½@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅜@ ½	¾@ ⅝	1 @ ⅞
6 months	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1¼

London Quotations

Short bills	½@ ⅝	⅝	1
3 mos bills	⅝@ 1/16	½@ 1/16	1 @1⅛
Bar gold	133s 1d	133s 4d	114s 3d
Bar silver	18½d	18 1/16d	17 1/16d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	2 @2½	2 @2½	3¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	3½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3
Cleveland	3	Helsingfors	5
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	2½	London	2
Minneapolis	3½	Madrid	6
San Francisco	3½	Oslo	3½
St. Louis	3	Prague	3½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
Philadelphia	3	Rome	3½
Amsterdam	2½	Riga	5½
Athens	7½	Sofia	3
Bombay	3½	Stockholm	3
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Berne	2	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.68	$4.70	$4.8665
Cables	4.68⅛	4.70⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0591	.0594	.0392
Belgium—belga	.2105	.2113	.139
Italy—lira	.0792	.6796	.0526
Germany—mark	.3596	.3615	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1700	.1701	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0450	.0450	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2089	.2100	.268
Finland—finm'k	.0241	.0211	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0086	.0086	.1120
Holland—florin	.6100	.6120	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2704	.2764	.1749
Norway—krone	.2340	.3360	.268
Poland—sloty	.1720	.1720	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0467	.0467	.0442
Roumania—leu	.0095	.0095	.0596
Spain—peseta	.1262	.1268	.193
Sweden—krona	.2411	.2425	.268
Switz'l'd—franc	.2928	.2940	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0210	.0210	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3400	.3412	*
Shanghai—dol	.3037½	.3037	*
India—rupee	.3528	.3575	.3650
Japan—yen	.2765	.2787	.4985
Java—florin	.6110	.6210	.4020
Phil. Islnds—peso	.4975	.4950	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5512½	.5575	.5678
South America			
Argentine—dol	.3880	.3888	.4244
Brazil—milreis	.0835	.0849	.1196
Chile—peso	.0920	.0920	.12166
Peru—sol	.2135	.2135	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.9425	.9425	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.97625	.9775	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2341	.2841	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Canada Observes Holiday

TORONTO, Oct. 9 (AP) — All Canadian financial and produce markets were closed today in observance of Thanksgiving Day. The markets will open tomorrow as usual.

Financial: News and Comment

Balance of Month Of Vital Import For Recovery

Is Increased Output So Far Going Into Consumers' Hands?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Government economists regard the next three weeks as unusually important in what they will reveal as to business conditions.

Statistics, now being compiled, are expected to show whether the increased production of recent months actually is going into consumer hands, as economists believe it must if the recovery program is to go ahead on schedule.

A new set of figures has been worked out to disclose consumer buying, covering every month since January, 1929. September figures are not complete, but August showed a substantial increase in consumer buying in the face of declining industrial production during that month.

Tentative indications also were that consumer buying was maintained early in September but that there may have been a sizeable drop in the last week of the month.

The American Federation of Labor's monthly business survey however, said "employment is still increasing" and that the present drop in production "should be regarded as a wholesome development" since "industries produced last spring the goods they should normally be producing now."

The new consumers' figures, which are speeding to the Department of Commerce by telephone and telegraph, mark one of the first efforts of the Administration, through the central statistical board, to expand and make more accurate the statistics on which economists hold sound planning must be based.

Reorganization Of World Bank Due To Drop in Trade

BASEL, Switz., Oct. 9 (AP)—A plan for the reorganization of the Bank for International Settlements, emphasizing economy and the new clearing house functions the bank hopes to assume, was presented today to the board of directors by Mr. Leon Fraser, the American president of the institution.

All employees were given a six months' notice their services might not be wanted after May 1, 1934, and salary reductions from Mr. Fraser down were ordered.

The cessation of reparations payments and diminution of world trade have caused the bank's business to fall. The balance sheet of Sept. 30 revealed a slump of 456,000,000 Swiss francs in a year and a half (about $132,240,000).

Officials of the Bank for International Settlements recently acquired 5,147,422 Swiss francs (about $1,492,000) in gold bars. This was described as the start of an experiment which the officials hope might enable the bank to shift funds from countries not in need of them to other parts of Europe where additional capital could be used.

The bank hopes to extend this plan to the entire world later, but experts connected with the institution contend it cannot be done until the American Federal Reserve System becomes a member of the bank.

Bank Salaries Saved By Conservators

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—Operation of national banks throughout the country by conservators under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency has resulted in enormous savings in salaries—savings which will eventually redound to the benefit of depositors in such institutions—figures by Mr. J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller, reveal.

In 73 banks in 16 states, picked at random, the annual salaries, prior to conservatorships, amounted to an aggregate of $3,381,822. The present annual salaries in these institutions, under conservatorships, is $1,917,739. In other words, there has been a saving, on an annual basis, of $1,464,083, or 43.3 per cent.

Previous to the naming of conservators, the personnel of these 73 banks totaled 1801. Today, under conservatorships, the entire number of officers and employees is 1123, a reduction of 678, or 37.6 per cent.

Scrip for Payment Of Imports Planned

Paris, Oct. 9

REPORTS from Berlin state that Germany and Switzerland are about to sign agreement under which Swiss bondholders will be entitled to employ konversionskasse scrip at par in payment for imports from Germany, especially coal and coke, for the Swiss Federal Railways. Similar negotiations also are reported as being carried on between Holland and Germany.

Strong protests are being made, especially by British bondholders, against this discriminatory treatment because they are permitted to exchange scrip into foreign currencies when available at a 50 per cent discount.

Argentina Offers Its Farmers Special Loans And Mortgage Relief

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 9 (By U. P.)—Steps to relieve the hard-pressed farmers of Argentina were taken today when the Bank of the Nation issued a decree providing for special loans to enable the farmers to reap their harvests. Loans will range from 9 pesos per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds) of linseed, 4½ pesos on wheat, and 3 pesos on barley, rye and oats. They will bear 5 per cent interest.

Despite reports of good crops, buyers have been refusing the usual advances to farmers because of constantly-slumping grain shipments, which totaled 8,504,128 tons in the first eight months of 1933, compared to 11,106,214 in the corresponding period of 1932 and 12,033,583 in 1921.

The move is part of a campaign for organized farm relief, and a methodical scheme for the gradual reduction of interest rates, which was approved as law by Congress a week ago. The law grants 2,000,000 pesos of mortgage relief to farmers, and provides for the lifting of punitive surcharges on 1,500,000,000 pesos of mortgage bonds.

The law authorized the National Mortgage Bank to declare a three-year moratorium on the 1 per cent annual amortization services of the mortgage bank bonds. It followed a similar law granting a two-year moratorium on private mortgages, and suspending bailiffs' auctions for the same period. More than 1,000,000 farmers in Argentina are aided by the laws.

The National Mortgage Bank, which is the largest land institute in the country, has no capital but issues "cedulas" or bonds, which are negotiated by the mortgagors on the open market. Financial commentators believe this large block of high interest bonds on the open market forms an obstacle to gradual adoption of the low-money policy favored by the Government.

Debt Payments By Chile Waits Upon Commerce Revival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Commenting on the statement of national finances for the first seven months of the year in which Finance Minister Gustavo Ross shows income in excess of outgo by 8,446,497 pesos, the press lays emphasis on the proper balancing of the budget as the only means of avoiding inflation and its inevitable consequences.

The continued absence of any reference to the foreign debt service in this and other financial statements has caused discontent abroad, especially in London. British financial papers have received numerous protests against the attitude of Chile in postponing indefinitely the payment of foreign debt obligations but more particularly against the "apparent lack of interest" in the matter on the part of the British Government and the Foreign Bondholders' Council.

The Financial Times replies that everything possible is being done to forward the matter and, so far as Chile is concerned, negotiations will be opened with the Government as soon as funds are disposable that can be devoted to the payment of the debt service.

The latest report of the Bondholders' Council and of the British commercial attaché in Santiago are to the effect that there can be no doubt as to the good will of the Chilean Government; but it is absolutely impossible to meet these obligations while foreign commerce is practically at a standstill.

United Fruit's Earnings May Justify an Extra Dividend

With net earnings before taxes of over $4,000,000 in the third quarter, United Fruit held nicely to the earnings stride developed in the previous quarter, when the net moved up above $4,000,000 from the modest $1,033,000 of the first three months. The per share balance for the 2,925,000 no-par shares was $1.37 a share in the third quarter, against $1.38 and 35 cents, respectively, in the previous two quarters, making a total of $3.10 a share for the nine months.

While the fourth quarter of the year is normally the poorest, the demand for bananas in this country thus far this month has been holding up well and prices should soon begin to stiffen as competition from summer domestic fruits dies down. As a consequence, there is a good chance of the company earning $2,500,000 this quarter, which would spell a balance for the full year of close to $4 a share, while a $1,750,000 estimate seems conservative, the latter forecasting $3.70 a share for 1933 against $1.95 a share last year.

Were it not for the markedly disappointing results from business on the Continent, profits for the big summer months would have topped considerably those for the spring period. Although English business has been satisfactory, continental countries have been small buyers.

Cash holdings have begun to reach formidable proportions, totaling $36,000,000 on Sept. 30, up $4,500,000 in three months and $8,400,000 in 12 months. In addition the company holds $10,000,000 of government securities in its own insurance fund. It is, therefore, more than probable that directors at the December meeting will order an extra dividend to supplement the regular quarterly disbursement of 50 cents a share, other factors being equal, the extra disbursement calling for $1 a share to make a total of $3 a share for the year.

Steel Industry Fall Expansion Is Not in Sight

Uncertainty Regarding Currency Stabilization Is Handicap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Many uncertainties are preventing the usual fall expansion of the steel industry. Strikes at the coal mines and among the steel producers and consumers are slowing down business.

Moreover, the future policy of the Government as regards currency stabilization or inflation is a perplexing factor. Operations are showing little trend, being regarded as around 40 per cent of capacity.

Statistics issued by the American Iron and Steel Institute at the close of the week revealed that the steel ingot production rate in September was 40.89 per cent of capacity as compared with 49.42 per cent the preceding month. The final figures are a trifle lower than an average of current weekly estimates during September. Daily production of ingots was 88,884 tons, the lowest since May, representing a decline of 17 per cent from the production of the preceding month.

Likewise pig iron production statistics showed a decline of 14 per cent in daily production, with a net loss of nine active furnaces. It is predicted that the unfilled tonnage statement of the United States Steel Corporation Tuesday, as of Sept. 30, will show a moderate decline in unfilled obligations.

Unfilled Tonnage

Henceforth this unfilled tonnage statement will be a more accurate indicator of the state of orders than formerly since under the steel code contracts are not subject to cancellation or indefinite postponement as in the past. Such a condition of non-cancellation has applied to pig iron contracts for several years.

The buying prospects for the fourth quarter do not look particularly bright at this time. Automobile production is declining rapidly, and nothing appears on the horizon to quite take the place of the automobile steel business.

One of the principal cheering developments of the week was the statement by the railroad coördinator that the carriers will purchase more than 1,000,000 tons of rails and accessories provided the price is satisfactory. This tonnage would represent 10 per cent of the rolled steel manufacture of 1932, but probably only 5 per cent of 1933 production. But at either percentage it is an impressive figure.

However, rail deliveries are very slow, and are spread out over a long time. Frequently a carrier will not specify deliveries for more than a year after the placing of the option.

The majority of the railroads are evidently expecting a price reduction of $5 a ton from the present quotation of $40 a ton. This expectancy is developing considerable opposition on the part of the rail makers. They point out that rails, a quality product, are now more than $4 a ton cheaper than the average price for finished steel. A chart of rail prices since 1899 shows that rail prices have been under the finished steel average during all of this period except three or four months in early 1932. It is argued further that if the Administration insists upon a reduction in steel rail prices, reductions in other forms of steel may be insisted upon, such as ship plates.

Pennsylvania's Order

The largest potential rail order comes from the Pennsylvania which lists 100,000 tons, whose maximum purchases in prosperous times are 300,000 tons a year. The Chicago & North Western stands second at 65,000 tons, with four railroads potential buyers of 50,000 tons each.

Rail manufacture is more expensive than many forms of steel because a larger portion of the ingot is discarded, because more rigid tests must be given and because of more elaborate labeling of the finished rails.

Awards of fabricated structural steel last week were 13,000 tons, compared with 27,000 tons the preceding week, totals which are being watched very closely these days to gauge how the public works program is developing.

A good demand for steel plates is in prospect in the Pittsburgh district for the construction of 50 barges, some of which are to be used on the Great Lakes and others on the rivers tributary to the Mississippi.

Pig iron demand in the East is extremely quiet, being confined to carlots almost entirely, except for two large inquiries in New England, one involving 500 tons and the other 1000 tons. Many expect that sales will be light until December, by which time prices will be announced for the fourth quarter.

Despite the light volume of current pig iron sales the volume of shipments is very satisfactory, holding up to the rate of the last several months. This implies that consumption of iron has not fallen off and that stocks are being depleted.

Tin has been the spectacular performer, having on several days made new highs for the year. The price at the close of the week was 49 cents a pound, the highest quotation in several years.

Silver averages about 39¾ cents an ounce compared with its recent high of 40½ cents. Copper is steady at 9 cents in the domestic market and 8¼ cents in Europe.

Beginning today there will be published every Monday a review of important developments in business, industry and finance as viewed from Wall Street, written by Mr. Harold M. Fleming. An additional feature to which attention may be called is the chart and interpretation of stock market movements made by Neill-Tyson, Inc., of New York, appearing on the stock page every Saturday.

Farmer Hagen's Farm Is Saved From Foreclosure by New Acts

Morgenthau Explains Working of Debt Measures Put Through by Administration in Simple Story of What Happened in Illinois

In a recent radio talk Mr. Henry Morganthau Jr., governor of the Farm Credit Administration, explained in simple terms the operations of the various credit agencies designed to furnish aid to farmers in meeting their obligations or in providing cash for farm operations. Following are excerpts from the talk:

Low prices for his hogs and his cattle, his corn and his wheat, had brought John Hagen, an Illinois farmer, close to the financial rocks. But he was a good farmer and he had 200 acres of good land in a good farming country. He had an $8000 first mortgage on his farm, a conservative mortgage in ordinary times, on which he had been paying 6 per cent interest. Last year he wasn't able to meet his interest payments. The mortgagee was threatening foreclosure.

But this was not the greatest of John Hagen's troubles. He had had to borrow more money in recent years to pay taxes, to buy food and clothing for his family, to put in his crops. He was in debt to the town banker, to the implement dealer, to the feed dealer, to the general merchant. Beyond the first mortgage he owed $5500, and interest on this amount averaged 8 per cent. He had been able to get this line of credit because he is known as a good farmer and a man who pays his debts. But now all these creditors were pressing him hard and threatening to throw him into foreclosure if the first mortgage holder didn't.

Mr. Morgenthau also explained what happened to Hagen under the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act.

Hagen, hearing of it, asked the secretary-treasurer of the X County National Farm Loan Association at the county seat for a long-time first mortgage loan of $10,000 to pay off his present first mortgage and to apply on his other debts. He was told that this loan could be paid off in annual installments over 30 years and that under the new law he need not pay anything beyond interest for the first five years, and for these five years the interest rate would be only 4½ per cent instead of the 6 he had been paying. However, he would have to become a member of the X County National Farm Loan Association and 5 per cent of the loan would have to be left with the association as an investment in its capital stock, to add to the fund which protects the association against losses.

The second loan for which he applied is a new type of loan provided in the emergency act. It would be a direct loan by the land bank acting as agent for the Land Bank Commissioner in Washington, an officer of the Farm Credit Administration. It could be secured by a second mortgage on the land and by a chattel mortgage on farm property if there was not sufficient equity in the land. It could not be for more than $5000 and the total of first and second mortgage must not be more than three-fourths the value in a normal year of the farm and the farm property put up as security. The rate of interest would be 5 per cent and since this would be a direct Government loan no membership subscription would be required. Hagen applied for his loan of this class for $3500.

A land bank appraiser visited the Hagen place, and some time afterward another appraiser came from the farm loan association. Then Hagen was called to town for a discussion of his affairs. The result was a revision of his application.

The land bank could not lend $10,000 on first mortgage. Its limit is 50 per cent of the normal value of the land, with 20 per cent of the value to the farm of the improvements. The bank would lend $9,000 and it had been decided that a secondary loan from the Commissioner's fund could be made for $4,000 if Hagen's creditors were willing to grant the $950 discount for cash and receipt in full for their claims. Hagen promptly went around to see the creditors and he found that they would accept and pro rate $4550 in payment of $5500 in obligations. His abstracts were turned in to the farm loan association and Hagen got his loan. His interest charges are now $605 instead of $920. This is all he will have to pay for three years. After that he will have to begin paying off the second loan of $4,000 at the rate of $400 a year and two years later he will need to begin making small principal payments on the $9,000.

Hagen can thus be listed as one of the fortunate ones who have obtained altogether some thirty million dollars in loans since the passage of the new act. Loans are being made at the rate of a million dollars a day with every prospect that this rate will be rapidly increased.

Window in Wall Street

By HAROLD M. FLEMING

The week in Wall Street was comparatively uneventful. The stock market sagged slowly during the first three days, opened up sharply on Thursday and again sagged slightly during the rest of the week, with trading small and the market narrow. Government bonds were firm, rail bonds strong, utilities indifferent and industrial bonds soft.

In the commodity markets the trend was almost universally downward. The grain markets broke sharply toward the end of the week, while cotton sagged through the week until Saturday, when it moved up slightly on announcement of the Government's plan to lend 10c a pound to cotton farmers up to next July.

Nonferrous metal markets were firm in the case of tin, lead and zinc, and weakened slightly for copper. Hides were off sharply, silk and sugar weak, and rubber dropped after its recent restriction-rumor rally.

The market for cotton goods remained steady, but toward the end of the week price-cutting among converters appeared in percales, and the trade went over the week-end somewhat troubled as to how far this price-cutting in the wash goods market might go.

The Gold Question

Rayon and tin shares were strong on reports of capacity operation in the rayon industry and of good news from the makers of tin cans, tinplate, and primary tin.

The Treasury price of gold changed only slightly, and there was no definite trend in the foreign exchange market. The Reserve System made its usual purchase of $35,000,000 of government bonds. The price of Liberty bonds indicates that the market is skeptical of any announcement on the 15th of refunding or paying off of part of the Fourth 4¼'s next April with greenbacks.

The Street got tired of guessing that the President would revalorize the dollar, but interpreted the stand of the American Legion on the bonus and of the American Federation of Labor on inflation as evidence of a trend toward financial conservatism. A rumor has appeared that contrary to general impression the President may decide not to revalorize gold and open the Reserve Banks' gold windows before Congress reconvenes, but may instead wait until January and put through an act stipulating resumption of gold payments at some future date, as in 1875, at either the former or a new and lower parity.

The Senate inquiry into private banking houses was resumed with an investigation of Dillon, Read & Co., but it attracted little interest in Wall Street. New York bankers finally yielded to Washington pressure to increase their capitalization, and took up the problem of selling capital notes to the public. At the end of the week, however, the program had been again tied up by technical difficulties.

A few of the third-quarter earnings reports appeared, outstanding being the favorable statement of American Smelting. Strike news disturbed speculative feeling. The street interpreted Rail Coördinator Eastman's demand that the four rail-making steel companies lower their price on rails below $35 a ton as meaning a loss, not a gain, to the steel makers. A slight decline is expected in the Sept. 30 unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation to be published Tuesday noon.

Oil shares suffered from rumors of increased price-cutting in the retail field and in the Mid-Continent refinery markets. This price-cutting is supposed to have come from the liquidation of inventories speculatively accumulated during the summer in anticipation of the enactment of the oil code. The oil trade is waiting with great interest to see whether Oil Administrator Ickes will risk his authority by trying to prevent this price-cutting.

The market was cheered by reports that for the first time since 1930 station connections of the Bell system showed an increase during the previous month. It is estimated on the basis of reports from affiliates that the American Telephone system will show an increase of close to 30,000 telephone connections during September. At the end of the week the operating report of the parent company for August, which covers only the long lines, indicated another sharp improvement over the like month of 1932, representing not only increased business but large operating economies. Third quarter earnings for Telephone, and actual figures on station connections, will be made public on Oct. 15 when dividend checks are mailed out.

Coal Prices Rising

Domestic sugar shares continued to do well under the stimulus of the sugar restriction agreement which is still on Secretary Wallace's desk. This agreement, which has yet to be signed by Cuba, greatly benefits domestic beet sugar producers, giving them an allocation far in excess of any crop yet harvested. Philippine sugar growers are also favored.

Railroad carloadings were again off slightly after seasonal adjustment but this was attributed to the effect of the coal strike which is expected to reach a crisis this week. Coal prices, which have been rising rapidly since June, rose further as a result of the strike. This increase will make further difficulties for the steel companies, as it is expected to push up coke prices to a higher ratio to the price of pig iron than was considered normal before the depression.

The Street put much trust in the talk of large railroad buying of new equipment. October is the month of largest ordering by the railroads, as it is the usual month of heaviest carloadings, but equipment purchases on any extensive scale are still only in the talking stage. The fact that the roads are letting the Administration put pressure on the steel companies so severely in the matter of the price of rails indicates how anxious the roads are to improve their cash position before they begin fresh buying of equipment.

All this skepticism is, of course, the reason for the dullness in the stock market, and during most of the week traders have "had their dark glasses on." But good news is hoped for. The Street felt better at the end of the week than at the beginning.

Consumption Of Cotton Largest For Any August

Heavy Demand for American and Foreign Growths —World Figures

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—World consumption of all kinds of cotton during August was the largest in any August since 1927 when such records were first kept, and was in all probability the largest in any August in the history of the cotton spinning industry, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. It totaled 2,179,000 bales, compared with 2,104,000 in July, 1,819,000 in August last year and 1,830,000 two years ago.

In August three years ago, about a year after the world business depression began, the spinners used only 1,590,000 bales.

Cotton consumption usually runs below the average rate during August because of crop uncertainties, summer holidays and other seasonal factors. Without allowing for this factor, world consumption last August was on an annual basis of about 26,100,000 bales. The total consumption on record, in the 1928-29 season, was 25,803,000 bales.

Consumption was heavy during August in both American and foreign growths, the Exchange Service reports. The consumption of American cotton, 1,266,000 bales, was the second largest August total in history.

Foreign Growths

The consumption of foreign growths, 913,000, established a new high record for August. Consumption of American in August showed an increase of 199,000 bales over August last year. Consumption of foreign cotton showed an increase of 161,000 bales.

Consumption was high during August in all sections of the world spinning industry. The Orient, together with the minor consuming countries, was the only division of the industry which used less cotton in August this year than in August last year, and the decrease in that division was much more than offset by large increases in the United States, Great Britain and on the Continent.

While the Orient and the minor countries reduced their consumption from 692,000 to 675,000 bales, the United States increased from 404,000 to 589,000, Great Britain from 158,000 to 209,000, and the Continent from 565,000 to 706,000.

In consequence of the high consumption during August, together with the fact that the world carryover on July 31 was below last year, the world stock of cotton on Aug. 31 was below that of a year previous, although the world crop this year was larger than last year. The total stock on Aug. 31, including the estimated unharvested portion of American and foreign crops, was approximately 38,361,000 bales, compared with 39,230,000 on the corresponding date last year.

Probable Carryover

The initial supply of all cottons for this season was 509,000 bales smaller than the supply last season, but it was 59,000 bales larger than two seasons ago. At the end of August, however, the world stock was 869,000 bales smaller than a year earlier, and 290,000 bales smaller than two years earlier.

The very rapid running down of supplies of cotton during August raises the question as to what the world carryover on July 31, 1934, will be, provided the present high rate of consumption continues through the balance of the season. At the present time, indications point to a substantial reduction in the carryover at the end of next July as compared with that on July 31, 1933.

If consumption during the season should total 26,100,000 bales, that is, the consumption rate during August without allowance for seasonal factors, the world carry-over of all kinds of cotton on July 31, 1934, would be about 14,400,000 bales. Such a carryover would compare with 16,247,000 bales on July 31 this year, 17,412,000 a year ago, 13,946,000 two years ago, and 11,113,000 three years ago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Cotton production this year was forecast today by the Department of Agriculture at 12,885,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, compared with 12,414,000 bales indicated a month ago and 13,002,000 bales produced last year.

The condition of the crop on October 1 was 66.7 per cent of a normal, compared with 67.5 a month ago, 54.2 on October 1 last year and 57.1, the 10-year average on Oct. 1.

The indicated yield an acre was announced as 205.3 pounds, compared with 197.8 pounds indicated a month ago, 173.3 pounds produced last year, and 167.4 pounds, the 10-year average.

The production forecast was based on the preliminary acreage statistics which placed the area remaining October 1 for harvest at 30,036,000, allowing deduction for the probable removal of acreage reported to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, less abandonment on area not under contract. The area in cultivation July 1 this year was 40,798,000 acres.

Oil Quota Exceeded By Pacific Coast

Los Angeles, Oct. 9

CALIFORNIA oil operators closed for the first week of October with daily average production of 478,950 barrels.

This exceeded by 23,950 the October quota of 455,000 daily production, and was 3850 over the estimated daily average for the final week of September.

Proration leaders, however, regard this excess as the usual procedure in California since voluntary curtailment was adopted.

Operators open their wells the first half of the month and taper them off the latter half to bring production down to allotted quotas.

"G. E." Busy With Government Work Making for Jobs

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 9 (AP)—Government contracts and an increase in general business has brought blue skies to this industrial city where Thomas Edison and Samuel Insull dreamed of the electrical empire they later created.

Within the past two weeks the General Electric Company, keystone of the community's industrial life, has received two public works jobs aggregating more than $4,000,000. One, a navy order, is for turbine equipment to be installed in six new destroyers. The other is for two generators for the Boulder Dam hyrdoelectric plant. Filling the contracts will add new men to the pay rolls, increase the working time of men now working and add about $2,000,000 to the Schenectady purchasing power in the next 18 months. Between April 1 and Sept. 1 the General Electric Company added 1200 men to their working force, increasing the number of those drawing checks to almost 11,000. Last year the employees roster showed no more than 7000 workers.

An examiner for a building and loan company said September marked the upturn here, citing as his reason the fact that many "GE" employees resumed payments on homes and many others increased their payments.

At the peak of "GE" business, in 1928 and 1929, there were 26,000 workers in the Schenectady plants. The city's population was no more than 90,000. Today it is 96,000.

Schenectady was an unknown village when a friend of Thomas Edison, from a passing train, saw an empty factory building. Edison wanted to get out of New York with his struggling manufacturing company. In 1886 he moved his plant to Schenectady. With him came young Sam Insull as secretary. As Edison perfected and invented electrical devices, Insull extended the company's business world. When Insull went his own skyrocketing way, the "GE" had been formed.

October Defaults Of German Bonds Over $200,000,000

Total Interest Due About $6,500,000—State and Municipals Lead

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—More than $208,000,000 par value of German bonds will be added this month to an already unwieldy amount of defaulted foreign bonds outstanding in the American market, according to a statement made public today by the American Council of Foreign Bondholders, Inc.

State and municipal obligations, as well as issues guaranteed by the Government or the various political subdivisions, head the list with a total of $137,714,500. Public utilities are a distant second, with somewhat more than $40,000,000 par value; followed by industrials with $28,872,500; and obligations of religious institutions with $2,145,000.

In the industrial group, attention was directed by the council to the obligations of the Hugo Stinnes Corporation which are scheduled to suspend payment on the fifteenth of the month, on the grounds that the German Government decree, promulgated under the date of June 9, provides for a moratorium on the transfer of funds on account of interest and sinking fund of Germany's foreign commitments. Since the corporation is an American enterprise, having been organized under the laws of the State of Maryland, the council finds it difficult to conceive how the enactment of German legislation can be resorted to with impunity by an American firm.

The total interest due on bonds is somewhat less than $6,500,000, of which $4,200,080 is on account of state and municipal obligations, $1,235,658 on account of public utilities, $974,685 industrial, and $75,075 religious institutions. Sinking fund payments affected by the above decree may be estimated at somewhat more than $4,500,000.

"Since German official statistics continuously refer to the impressive gains registered in the various branches of the economic life of the nation, including, above all, considerable expansion in foreign trade and gains in shipping business, it is difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile favorable reports emanating from official sources with the attitude of the Reich towards foreign creditors," concludes the statement.

Pittsburgh Steel Operations Cancel Losses Elsewhere

Notwithstanding labor difficulties, Pittsburgh district steel mills last week put on enough additional capacity to cancel operating losses in the Buffalo, Wheeling and New England districts and hold the national steel average at 38 per cent, according to the magazine, Steel.

This first break in a seven-week decline in production resulted from pressure for deliveries against third quarter contracts, which the steel code requires to be effected by Oct. 15. This tonnage is chiefly for stock in anticipation of advancing prices and possible strike interruptions.

In all lines of iron and steel, new business the past week was negligible, which is no unusual occurrence following the turn of a quarter and the conclusion of the contracting period.

108 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS Oct. 16
Write for Folder "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings in Roxbury
2343 Washington St., Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

For the permanent welfare of your Estate, choose that type of Trusteeship which maintains, through *constant supervision*, the soundness and conservatism of a well-balanced investment program.

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
Founded 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and Hotel Statler Building

News of Art, Music and the Theater

'Ah, Wilderness!'

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

WITH thoroughgoing objectivity, for the most part, Mr. Eugene O'Neill has told in "Ah, Wilderness," the serio-comic story of a youth's rapture and distress during the throes of first love. Richard's mental and emotional disturbance is increased at the same time by his astonished discovery of Swinburne, Ibsen, Shaw and Omar Khayyam. So when Muriel's father forbids her to see the overexcited Richard he plunges into an adventure with liquor and a painted woman, being rescued from both by his innate decency before harm is done. The play ends with his self-conceit deflated, a new perspective acquired, and boy more tenderly understood by his father.

"Ah, wilderness!" by all signs, is an important contribution to the contemporary theater, and is socially constructive in its total effect. It should be understood, however, that the roadhouse scene serves its due function of bringing out the fundamental wholesomeness of Richard when it has run half its present length. The rest of the scene consists of emphasis upon talk and actions that will be found so offensive by some persons of sensibility that they may wish to avoid the play entirely.

Apart from an apparent tendency to overwrite some of the scenes—the play runs 20 minutes longer than is customary with comedies — Mr. O'Neill's one resort to subjective writing is the bestowal of a monologue of self-revelation upon Rihcard as he waits near the end in the moonlight for his reconciliation with Muriel. As the boy stands fully revealed after the earlier episodes this monologue seems redundant.

* * *

One may overlook the overwriting of the play in the dinner and roadhouse scenes, as it is a mark with Mr. O'Neill that he has been thorough in his character studies. The people in this play stand forth understood by their author, and making themselves understood, by their actions as well as by their words, to the spectators. Their talk smacks of native New England, the scene of the action being a "large small town in Connecticut." The episodes involve family life in the household of Nat Miller, owner of a local newspaper.

The time is 1906, when automobiling meant wearing dusters, vells and goggles. Women's skirts trailed the floor and interior decorating was still in the hands of men who never thought of placing chandeliers low enough to be reached easily by women.

Mr. Robert Edmond Jones considered this and many other period things in designing the sets. He regales the eye with heavy window draperies and tassels, reinforced by curtains of white muslin; the swelling-front glass case with its cargo of china in tortured shapes; souvenirs of the Hudson River school of landscape painting; the door to the kitchen that is closed with a slam by a spiral spring; the wallpaper of hideously insistent and banal design; the plush upholstered, sway-back chairs. When Mr. Jones goes out of doors he provides a glamorous beach scene by night, with a row of marsh bushes, an overturned boat and three stars gleaming in the sky.

Mr. O'Neill neatly dates the play, too, with his choice of songs, "Dearie" and "Forgotten," and with phrases that are as localized as the cranberry: "Immediately, if not sooner," and "Butter wouldn't melt in his mouth." Best of all, he gives us the large glow and the little asperities of congenial family life; the husband and wife who understand each other's ways so well that they converse appreciatively, while they are discussing their distracted son; the wife's brother, Sid, whose weakness is drink and a quenchless relish for jesting; the husband's sister, Lily, who has waited for 30 years for Sid to give up whisky; the other children, Mildred, who is all hearty girlhood, Arthur, to whose conceit literature has contributed nothing, and little Tommy, who promises to be the flower of the family. There is a touch of iron in him that is missing in the other men and boys. Just why Mr. O'Neill chose to make all the men of the play soft is one of the play's little mysteries to the present writer.

* * *

The women, by contrast, have grown firmer and finer through the years. Mrs. Miller, particularly, as acted by Mrs. Marjorie Marquis, is a queen of her sort. She will not allow any intimation by outsiders that her husband and children are anything less than perfect, but it is with an eye of utter realism that she views their foibles. The part is beautifully written by Mr. O'Neill, and justly realized by Mrs. Marquis. To see her stand between the repentant Richard and the punishment threatened by his father is to see motherhood embattled—trembling but implacable. There is intuition and impulse in all her words, and she can connote merriment and tears in her speech without stopping the action to laugh or cry.

Mr. George M. Cohan, as the father, is featured in the cast, an innovation in Theater Guild performances. His name is unquestionably a draw, and many are finding his performance an unmixed delight. He plays with due softness, gentleness, mellowness and humor, and proves himself a good trouper in never doing anything to pull down the domestic atmosphere so well evoked by Mrs. Marquis's acting and by Mr. Moeller's sensitive stage direction. That he was the perfect choice for the part we are not convinced, but that he is often at his best there can be no question.

As Richard, Mr. Elisha Cook Jr. carries the burden of the action with his vigorous impersonation of the overwrought boy. Only when faced by the problem of that soliloquy on the beach does his commanding performance seem to falter. Through the play he is the "misunderstood," jumpy boy of the tousled hair, furiously striking out at the established order, really a sympathetic figure through all the laughter that greets Richard's furies. His ability to listen with his eyes is but one proof of Mr. Cook's acting abilities. The "false laughs" that greet some of Richard's remarks are proof that there is a falsifyi g element among part of the spectators that needs to be considered if the play is to have its best effect. Ways can be found by Mr. Moeller of "killing" these laughs from the persons in every audience that are ready to put a cheap interpretation on words and scenes that were written with no coarse intent.

What can be done by pantomime to enlarge a thinly written part is proved by Miss Eda Heinemann as Lily. Mr. Gene Lockhart controls himself well not to project the "fat" part of Sid more often out of the picture. Miss Adelaide Bean is like an instrument in an orchestra in her playing of Mildred, and Miss Ruth Gilbert is breathless young love itself as Muriel. Mr. Walter Vonnegut Jr. is all real boy as Tommy. Others in the cast are Mr. William Post Jr., Mr. Richard Sterling, Mr. John Wynne, Miss Ruth Holden, Miss Ruth Chorpenning, Mr. Donald McClelland and Mr. John Butler. "Ah, Wilderness!" began its New York run at the Guild Theater on Oct. 2.

Moscow Theater Season Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

MOSCOW'S theatrical season, which has just opened, promises to provide a rich variety of dramatic fare. There will be an unusually large number of new productions. The Art Theater, which last year gave only two new performances, plans to offer seven this season.

A notable feature of the forthcoming repertory of the Moscow playhouses is the generous share of attention given to classical authors, both Russian and foreign. A few years ago there was a tendency in the younger Communist generation to look down on any literary or dramatic work which antedated the Bolshevist Revolution. This has now been outlived; and the place of the classics on the Soviet stage is firmly assured.

There is a tolerably credible story to the effect that Stalin, when he received a delegation of young "proletarian" writers, recommended them to read Shakespeare as a remedy for the defects in their work which were attributable to rawness and immaturity. And an unprecedented amount of Shakespeare is to be presented to Moscow theatergoers this season. "Romeo and Juliet" will be presented in the Theater of the Revolution; "King Lear" in the Jewish Theater; "Twelfth Night" in the Second Art Theater; "All's Well That Ends Well" in the New Theater, and the officers and soldiers of the Red Army will have an opportunity to see two historical plays, "Henry III" and "Henry IV" in their special theater.

* * *

Perhaps the most curious spectacle will be "Romeo and Juliet" on the boards of the Theater of the Revolution, which has hitherto, in the main, concentrated its efforts on rather crude propaganda plays showing the proletariat wiping out the bourgeoisie in some way or other. In addition to these six full-length Shakespearean dramas, the Kamerny Theater, always an active experimenter in æsthetic innovation, proposes to offer a compound spectacle, consisting of excerpts from Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," Bernard Shaw's "Cæsar and Cleopatra" and Pushkin's poem, "Egyptian Nights."

Next to Shakespeare, Maxim Gorky will be represented by the largest number of individual works. Gorky is a sort of playwright and author laureate of the Soviet Union, and his name has been given to a multitude of streets, parks, institutes, theaters and even to his native city, historic Nizhni Novgorod; so it is natural that the theaters should offer a liberal number of his works. A junior branch of the Art Theater will make what should prove an interesting effort to dramatize Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," offering a play under the title "Mr. Pickwick." The standard Russian classical comedist, Ostrovsky, will be shown in three plays, among which the outstanding production will be his "Talents and Admirers" in the Art Theater. Among the works of modern foreign playwrights are Gerhart Hauptmann's "Before Sunset," and Sophie Treadwell's "Machinal," which was first shown in Russia in a striking stage setting at the Kamerny Theater toward the end of the last season.

Among new Soviet plays two of the most interesting promise to be M. A. Bulgakov's "Flight" and "Molière," both of which will be presented by the Art Theater, where Bulgakov distinguished himself as a régisseur last season by his production of Gogol's "Dead Souls" in a dramatized version. Bulgakov's "Days of the Turbins," which depicts the experiences of a pre-war Russian middle-class family and their friends during the period of violent upheaval and civil war, is probably the most popular play written in Russia since the Revolution.

* * *

However, the author, whose views are not those of orthodox Communism, was in politically bad repute for a time, and his plays were banned. More recently he has been restored to favor; his "Days of the Turbins" is again shown in the Art Theater; and his two new plays are scheduled for the coming season. "Flight" is a picture of life among the émigrés. "Molière" dramatizes the life of the French playwright and, among other things, shows how he was persecuted by the Jesuits at the court of Louis XIV. It is just possible that an imaginative spectator might see certain parallels between the Jesuits of the days of Louis XIV and their attitude toward Molière and the reaction to Bulgakov himself of certain heresy-hunters of the contemporary Soviet Union.

The junior branch of the Art Theater will present A. Afinogenov's "The Ivanov Family." Afinogenov is the author of an extremely popular play of the last two seasons, entitled "Fear." The première of the current season is entitled "Manchuria-Riga" and shows the varying human types, Russian and foreign, that travel by the Trans-Siberian Express. A Soviet critic, in a preliminary description of this work, remarks: "Insuperable contradictions develop between the heroes-representatives of two systems of politics, culture and morality." It is not difficult to guess which of the two systems the Soviet playwright will depict as superior.

The breadth and scope of the repertory which can be witnessed in Moscow is a reflection of the vitality and richness of Russian theatrical life. Moscow would compare favorably with any capital in the world in the number of its theaters with strongly distinctive and varied dramatic methods.

W. H. C.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Bauhaus Stairs," by Oskar Schlemmer

Moderns Among the Rectangles

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

FRANK acceptance of the rectangle as a governing form theme in paintings is evident in the exhibition that is to continue at the Museum of Modern Art until Oct. 25. The showing in its large elements is a continuation of the one that has been on view during the summer. What is said in this place will be concerned mostly with canvases that are new to the walls this month.

Pierre Bonnard, in "The Open Window," starts with the great square of the window looking out on masses of trees, and continues with whole series of thin, wide, horizontal, vertical and slanting rectangular forms. The scheme is green, orange and blue, with a black cat in the lower right center for accent.

"Bauhaus Stairs," by Oskar Schlemmer, shows a procession of students going up and down stairs. The narrow rectangles formed by the stairs provide strong contrast of form with the formalized figures. Each of these is treated in terms of pure color. One girl wears a black blouse, another one of vermilion. Blue is a dominant note. The background is composed of a large frame of square windows.

"Shrimps," by Matisse, opposes a blue figured plate to the irregular square of a tablecloth. The plate is on a circular tray, and throughout the picture there are repetitions of the scheme of curves opposed to squares. The color is in this artist's happiest vein, with the pink shrimps adjoining a lemon and a pearly oyster on the half shell. Completing the arrangement is a glistening green bottle.

Cézanne's "Still-Life with Primroses" has for its dominant inner rectangle a great area of blue background. There are green shadows in the cloth on the table and a deeper, more limpid tone of green in the leaves in the plant. Apples and pears complete the composition with reds and greens, and the pink notes of the flowers are all the more telling in that they are not repeated elsewhere in the canvas.

Dufy's "The Palm" is a water color in which the sky is washed in with swift but sure command of tonal transitions. The figures on the beach are reduced to silhouetted symbols. A horse is attached to a carriage which is so summarily connoted that only the vermilion circles of the wheels are shown.

"Composition," by Juan Gris, is an example of thoroughgoing Spanish cubism which by its very nature deals in overlapping rectangles. The rectangles are built in this instance around a strip of paper containing the name of a newspaper and scraps of musical notation, all reminding us how handsome lettering may be. To these elements are added musical instruments in a scheme of buff and green against black.

Jean Helion's "Abstraction" departs entirely from representation in its use of blue and purple thin rectangles crossing and reinforcing one another with squares of light green against a gray background providing symmetry and balance in the disposition of the forms.

"Memories of Ischia," by Eugene Berman, carries out its title in its air of having been painted from recollection. It shows a scene by moonlight, a line of foam running away from the eye along a neck of land toward a great rock in the distance. Mood is powerfully conveyed by this picture.

"The Zouave," by Pavell Tchelitchev, makes dynamic use of the diagonals of drapery as they are formed by a sleeping man's elevated knee.

"The Delights of the Poet," by Chirico, revels in rectangles relieved by arches in a courtyard vista that includes a long oblong pool in sharp perspective. The elements in the picture that apparently provide rapture for the writer of verse are moonlight, shadows, green sky and woman. We are not so sure about the engine puffing clouds of smoke in the distance unless it gives the poet gladness that he does not have to travel.

"Figures," by Kristians Tonny, depicts a Valhalla of horses plunging amid dark flames and smoke. "The Forest," by Max Ernst, is a honeycomb of rhythmic light and shade, brilliant in its use of long, slender rectangles opposed to the circle of the blue moon.

"Figures on the Seashore," by Picasso, carries far the distortion of the forms of three bathers, altering the shapes and disposition of the limbs to obtain decorative angles and working out the whole scheme on the basis of yellow, red and green notes against the blue of the sea. In this picture may be seen an artist improvising upon natural forms.

"Farmers' Assembly," by Pierre Roy, places within the rectangle of a window the symbols of an agriculturist's yearly production. In the distance is the gracefully serrated sky line of a village. Salvador Dali's "By the Shore of the Sea" is memorable in its gradation of lavender, purple and black tones, with yellow rocks in the distance for contrast.

Other painters and sculptors shown include Bauer, Berard, Brancusi, Cézanne, Degas, Derain, Despiau, Gauguin, Kandinsky, Kolbe, Klee, La Fresnaye, Laurencin, Léger, Lehmbruck, Maillol, Masson, Miro, Modigliani, Moholy-Nágy, Mondriaan, Pascin, Redon, Renoir, Rouault, Ségonzac, Seurat, Soutine, Toulouse-Lautrec, Utrillo, van Gogh, Vlaminck and Vuillard.

E. C. S.

The Three Choirs Festival

By BASIL MAINE

II.

Hereford, Eng.

THE performance of Elgar's "The Kingdom" at the Three Choirs Festival was peculiarly satisfying. There is good reason to believe that this is the most difficult of Elgar's oratorios to interpret truly. Many a choral society has found a stumblingblock in its episodic character. It is only too easy to fall in with the view that the work is no more than a loosely strung series of incidents and to present it as such. But there could be no forgiveness for so great a misunderstanding at a Three Choirs Festival. Choral narrative, soliloquy and orchestral episode must be woven into a continuous texture, and this precisely was the effect on this occasion. At the end it occurred to me to ask: Where in contemporary music do we find a melody of the same caliber as the motive, "He Who walketh upon the wings of the wind"; or, again, the equal of the melodic writing in Peter and John's exhortation, "Turn ye again"? The like of these, I think, is not to be found.

This meeting was notable for the restoration of "Elijah" to its former place as the opening oratorio. More than at Gloucester and Worcester, that sense of adventure can be felt at work in the Hereford programs. Three years ago a bold move was made to break with tradition by dropping "Elijah." This year the Hereford organizers decided that the omission of so popular a work was unwise. At least this can be said for its restoration: First, it always draws a large congregation; second, it provides the choirs with familiar ground for taking off before ranging over wider regions. And in any case the adventurous ones had the satisfaction of seeing Handel's "Messiah" relegated (in a compressed form) to one afternoon session instead of occupying a full morning and afternoon.

Bach's B minor Mass was the crowning achievement of the week. Dr. Percy Hull, the Hereford organist, was often impetuous in his tempi, but the general impression was one of immense vitality. Hearing the work in so lovely a structure as the Hereford nave, one is continually aware of the parallels between musical design and architecture; for at every turn one sees in pillar, in vaulting or in an arch's span, a counterpart to the beautiful logic of Bach's mind. Hardly less as an accomplishment was the singing of Brahms's "Requiem," in which the choirs were clearly intent upon making a worthy contribution to the composer's centenary.

For the specially composed works, the Hereford committee had decided to invite English composers rather than to go to the Continent. Two were commissioned. Dr. George Dyson's "St. Paul's Voyage to Melita" is a setting, partly narrative, partly descriptive, of Chapter 27 of the Acts of the Apostles—a passage which appears to make no urgent call to be set to music. In spite of some felicitous choral writing and graphic touches in the orchestration, I did not feel that anything vital had been added to the famous passage. The other new work was Martin Shaw's "Sursum Corda," a setting of words which had been expressly written by Laurence Binyon. Poet and composer have worked together harmoniously. Binyon's simple eloquence reappears in Shaw's music, and it is chiefly because this work is so unpretentious that it is convincing.

Another custom of these meetings is the secular orchestral concert which marks the halfway stage, giving rest to the choirs and an opportunity for the audience to display social good will. Another first performance appeared in this program, Armstrong Gibbs's "The Love-Talker," for contralto and orchestra, in which the text has given rise to some delicate instrumental effects. Among the other works in this program were César Franck's Symphonic Variations, with Miss Myra Hess as the soloist; Elgar's Cello Concerto (transcribed for viola), which was superbly interpreted by Mr. Lionel Tertis, and the Prelude (for orator and orchestra) to Arthur Bliss's "Morning Heroes."

(This is the second of two articles on the Three Choirs Festival of 1933. The first appeared on Oct. 2.)

The New Springfield Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Mass.

THE rapidity with which museums have sprouted up in smaller cities during the last few seasons is heartening. Plans made for building during more affluent years were not frustrated, and paradoxically, during the interval when industrial building was pretty much at a standstill, these homes of art were constructed, of finest material, according to most commodious plans. In New England alone some half-dozen new museums have come into existence, the most recent the Springfield Museum of Fine Arts, bestowal of James Philip and Julia Emma Gray.

To the memory of the founders the first exhibition has been dedicated. Against a perfect background, carefully illumined by natural or artificial lighting, pictures have been hung, sculptures placed so that they may be seen and enjoyed to full advantage. Although the entrance of the museum is built with grand marble staircase and dignified semicircular arches, the exhibiting galleries are small, intimate and comfortable. There is one grand gallery in which has been installed a display of paintings by Italian masters of the eighteenth century.

The century of the extravagant manner and theatrical sentiment has been stressed in all the showings. There are represented the Italian masters, Tiepolo, Guardi, Magnasco, marked for their elaborate methods, violent contrasts, complicated compositions and technical mastery. These were the last masters of the Renaissance; they carried the ingenuities, the pretenses, the calculations of the great masters to the last degree; in preoccupation with technical tricks they ignored vital matters which promoted the most stirring accomplishments in fine art. Grandiosity took the place of grandeur; frivolity replaced serious intensity. Never in art history was there such elaborateness, never such levity. We walk from picture to picture, we marvel, but are not stirred.

There is an Italian room, a French room and a Spanish room of this century. The French were gayer, more intimate, more tasteful than the Italians; witness here, Watteau, Lancret, Boucher. Pretty ladies, handsome men, flowers, fruit cornucopias, periwigs, taffetas, laces, jewels. And then to the British—Gainsborough, Romney, Reynolds, who would not be outdone in splendor, who were stylish and aloof though far less the craftsmen of Continental accomplishment. The gloom and apprehension which may have darkened the century is reflected only in the Spanish group by Goya. What living portrayal!

For contrast, for relief, for increasing our knowledge of art cycles, there has been assembled a collection of canvases by French masters of the nineteenth century and of contemporary American painters. It is a new era; the changes are marked enough to give the onlooker something of a shock. Too bad that the French pictures are not the best examples, and that the American group contains so many mediocrities. The nineteenth century restored the pictorial art to its balance; it brought the artist back to the interest in essentials, to the desire for simplicity. He had preoccupied himself in the previous century with externals, with garments and ornaments and technical trappings which disguised or substituted for elementary form and genuine feeling. In the French and American pictures we may observe the struggle to recapture primitive force, the effort to recreate space in pictorial terms; the willingness to discipline and restrain all the earlier excesses.

But there are more rooms, more exhibits. There is a collection of Japanese wood-block prints, British mezzotint portraits, and an architectural exhibition showing the setting in which these eighteenth century works of art were housed.

Most interesting perhaps is the least pretentious display, which lines the corridor walls and fills the space in rooms on the lower floor, to wit, the vast collection of drawings and sketches. Free of frames and of surrounding splendor, these small, informal works give us a very penetrating insight into the mind and imagination of the artist. We gain some backstage information, and it is very revealing. Beyond other considerations it gives us invariably an index to the strength or weakness of an artist. There is no color or finish to gloss over incompetence.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

The Worcester Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, Mass.

THE Worcester County Musical Association's seventy - fourth annual festival was held in the Worcester Memorial Auditorium from Oct. 2 to 7. Mr. Albert Stoessel again directed the series of concerts.

First, a brief congratulatory bow must be made to the citizens of Worcester for their achievement of the Memorial Auditorium which this year provided the setting for the musical events. They may justifiably be proud of this edifice which, in proportion and design, appears to be as nearly perfect as human ingenuity might devise, and it seems peculiarly fitting that the festival should this year immediately succeed the week of events devoted to the dedication of the building, erected, we are informed, at a cost of more than $2,500,000.

With a spacious stage and increased seating capacity in the auditorium, it was to be expected that the festival would be put on in a more ample manner than in previous years, when the limitations of Mechanics Building were far too evident. The festival chorus has been enlarged to 450 voices and the orchestra this year numbered 65.

* * *

Although the programs this season listed no American premières, they contained some notable works among which were the "Manzoni" Requiem by Verdi, Mendelssohn's "Elijah," the Brahms "Song of Destiny," Stravinsky's "Symphony of the Psalms" and "Toward the Unknown Region" by Vaughan-Williams, for choral numbers, and the Sibelius Symphony No. 2 for an outstanding orchestral composition. As a novelty, the festival patrons heard "The Secret Marriage," by Domenico Cimarosa, which under former conditions could not have been presented.

The festival opened with a Fanfare and Choral, specially composed for the occasion by Mr. Stoessel. An effective use of the old Nicolai chorale, "Sleepers Awake," brought the chorus and the brass choir into arresting juxtaposition, and with organ and full orchestra weaving contrapuntal figures, the piece came to a stirring climax. It was followed by "Dedicace," an organ sonata in one movement by Mr. Walter Howe, written for the dedication of an organ and appropriately included in this first program of the festival. Rhapsodical in character, it is designed to reveal the possibilities of organ registration. Mr. Howe was warmly applauded at the conclusion of the performance.

* * *

The remainder of the program was given over to the Verdi Requiem, with Miss Jeannette Vreeland, soprano, Miss Rose Bampton, contralto, Mr. Dan Gridley, tenor, and Mr. Richard Bonelli, baritone, singing the solo parts. On the whole, part two, commencing with the Offertory, presented the most satisfying work of the evening, with emphasis upon the effective use of the soprano and alto solo voices in octaves against the same melodic figure in the chorus, together with the final "Libera me, Domine" and the concluding chorus with its closing soprano recitative. The choice of soloists was a happy one, but this reviewer felt that the chorus had not quite penetrated to the core of the work, although the quality of the singing was excellent.

If in the Requiem the chorus seemed slightly mystified, it gave a superb account of itself in the performance of "Elijah" the following night. Too seldom does one hear the familiar numbers given with the "bite" displayed by these singers. As the oratorio progressed, one became at least partly persuaded that this aged work still contained material from which the discerning conductor might extract a potent musical draught. Had the soloists been of caliber equal to the chorus, the performance would have been more impressive. Mme. Olga Averino, soprano, was rather obviously beyond her depth, although her voice was pleasant to hear. Nor did Miss Grace Leslie, contralto, fulfill our expectations as upon former occasions. Miss Josephine Antoine, soprano, gave us reason to anticipate with pleasure a future meeting. Mr. Arthur Hackett's clear diction won him instant favor, but Mr. Bonelli, in the title rôle, offered an Elijah less vigorous than we have heard, although his smoothly flowing voice showed itself adaptable to the purposes of oratorio.

* * *

At the concert for children, Mr. Stoessel, with light informality, prefaced the numbers with a few well pointed remarks, calling attention to the significance of the music and of the various instruments as used by the composers. The orchestral numbers included an "Overture on French Noëls" by Philip James; "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" by Dukas; "Told at Sunset" by MacDowell; Mr. Stoessel's own "Nodding Mandarins"; "Indian Pipes" by Marion Bauer; Guion's "Arkansas Traveller" and the "Dance of the Comedians" from "The Bartered Bride" by Smetana. Miss Josephine Antoine captivated her audience with her songs, which included "With Verdure Clad," from "The Creation" by Haydn, "The Nightingale," by Saint-Saëns, and "Caro Nome" from "Rigoletto."

The High School a cappella chorus, under the direction of Mr. Arthur J. Dann, proved an outstanding feature of the program. If this type of singing is a criterion, then the people of Worcester need feel no uneasiness for the future of the festival chorus. These young people sang with a breadth of understanding which belied their youth. Their performance of the Russian chant, "Hospodi Pomilui," by Lvovsky was a triumph of tone and diction.

The orchestra played with far better technique than for several years. Attacks were uniform, scale passages cleanly and brilliantly performed, and a general unanimity of purpose was constantly evident, together with a quality of tone comparable to that of orchestras more generously endowed with players. More power to its indefatigable conductor, Mr. Stoessel.

G. M. S.

'The Private Life of Henry VIII'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RKO Keith's Theater in Boston, which has been offering a succession of superior pictures, was distinguished Oct. 7 by the world première of an English masterpiece, "The Private Life of Henry VIII," with Mr. Charles Laughton as Henry.

Mr. Laughton, it will be remembered, is the young English actor who has voluntarily sacrified abundant Hollywood dollars for limited pounds sterling in order to play Shakespeare for a season in his home town, for pleasure and progress. Such is his zeal and intensity of purpose to become an even better actor than he now is. Mr. Laughton is in his mid-thirties, yet his round face and bulky physique are excellent make-up base for the mature corporeality of the King in his prime. He captures the vanity, the prodigious coarseness, the swaggering self-satisfaction in a thousand nuances of facial play and varied struts and capers of carriage. Only once is there an unnecessary emphasis and that is when he talks about refinement while he gobbles up a chicken and throws the bones hither and yon. The picture is too intelligent for such obvious gestures. Mr. Laughton's Henry is vastly human, played with a sure sense of comedy, streaked now and then with a faint touch of pity.

The production, under the masterly direction of Mr. Alexander Korda, marshals some stirring pages of England's history to brilliant visualization. It is reasonably faithful to historical detail. There are a few abrupt transitions, but the whole is skillfully paced into a gorgeous rhythmic pageant, costumed and set with the right note of lavishness, replete with camera shots of significance and beauty.

The story begins with Henry's marriage to Jane Seymour as Anne Boleyn walks to her execution, and centers on the romantic interlude with his fifth wife, pretty young Kathryn Howard. Miss Elsa Lanchester (Mr. Laughton's wife) plays Ann of Cleves with so much vivacity, such entrancing insouciance, that she very nearly undermines the stern make-up which is supposedly meant to comport with the Holbein portrait. In her interpretation, Ann becomes the most spirited and attractive instead of the dullest and ugliest of the wives. The ladies of the court are gracious and lovely. Lady Tree plays an old nurse with zest.

M. L.

"That's just what I want"

The Christian Science Monitor offers its readers a two-fold advertising service. First: by giving the news of products, it helps you decide what to buy. Second: its local advertisements often give the names of dealers in your neighborhood handling a nationally advertised product, thus answering your question "where to buy."

EXHIBITION of
Hungarian Paintings
by TIBOR PATAKY
at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor
Oct. 20th to Nov. 16th, 1933
San Francisco, California

KIMBALL ORGANS
Correctly Designed
Superbly Built

SOME OF THE KIMBALLS IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES

First Church ..... San Francisco
Fourth Church .... San Francisco
Ninth Church ..... Los Angeles
Seventh Church ..... New York
First Church ..... New Rochelle
First Church ..... Little Rock
First Church ..... Oak Park
Second Church .... New Orleans
First Church .... Webster Groves
First Church ..... Kirkwood
Second Church ..... Spokane

W. W. KIMBALL CO.
Established 1857
Kimball Hall, CHICAGO — 665 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

Benj. Kalchthaler, Jr.
TENOR
[ENDORSED BY FRANTZ PROSCHOWSKI, AUTHOR OF "THE WAY TO SING."]
announces:
Opening of Fall Season
STUDIOS: 1820 Wightman Street, 400 Reymer Building
For information call Hazel 5294
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mel Ott's Homer Takes Deciding Game for Giants

Hubbell's Pitching Stands Out as World Series Ends at Fifth Contest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—Mel Ott, the stocky outfielder from Gretna, La., who was signed to a contract several years ago while still in short pants, hit a tremendous home run into the distant left-center field bleachers at Griffith Stadium Saturday afternoon to give the New York Giants the baseball championship of the world. This drive gave the Giants a 4-to-3 final game victory over the Washington Senators, to bring to an abrupt end the World Series competition of 1933.

There shouldn't be any doubt with the baseball fan as to the Giants being the better team in this series. The Senators went to the Polo Grounds on Tuesday of last week with the idea that they had a decided edge over their National League rivals. Manager Joe Cronin had installed a confidence into his boys that apparently assured them of victory. However, when first Carl Hubbell and then Hal Schumacher scattered Washington hits, the Senators knew that they were in real competition.

The Senators came back in the third game—the first at Griffith Stadium—and behind the magnificent pitching of Earl Whitehill scored their only triumph of the classic. The following day the two clubs battled through 11 tight innings of baseball before the Giants finally won. A close decision by Umpire Charlie Moran in this contest caused much dispute, but his ruling went as called. After this game the Senators were never in the running. During the fifth and final engagement it was very noticeable that the Senators were tight and on edge, while the Giants were simply out on the field playing a ball game.

The star of the classic was easily Carl Hubbell. This tall New York left-hander is truly one of the greatest pitchers baseball has seen in many years. Usually a left-hander is wild, but not Hubbell. In two games he gave only six bases on balls and probably one-half of that number were intentional. His second victory in Washington was even more brilliant than his triumph at the Polo Grounds. With only two days' rest, he came back and pitched 11 full innings of sensational ball. In 20 innings he did not allow an earned run. His name will go down in history among the World Series greats.

Second to Hubbell should be placed the name of Mel Ott. This young man actually won two of the five games with his hitting and his average of .389 for the five contests was the highest among the regulars. His homer in the final game was the deciding blow to the Senators. Jack Russell, who had relieved Alvin Crowder late in the game, was pitching masterful ball as the clubs went into the tenth and last inning. The Washington right-hander succeeded in retiring Critz and Terry on easy chances and had two strikes on Ott when the young Giant hit his long one into the bleachers. Fred Schulte, whose terrific home-run drive with two on in the sixth had tied the score for the Senators, made a gallant attempt to catch Ott's smash, but fell over the short bleacher fence in his failure. The Senators, led by Cronin, protested violently that as Schulte had touched the ball it should be ruled a two-base hit. However, the umpires backed up Ott's plea and waved him around the bases.

Manager Bill Terry of the Giants also deserves much credit. He worked his pitchers to perfection and was nearly always one step ahead of his rival, Joe Cronin. Terry appointed two pinch hitters during the classic and both of them came through. Schumacher pitched like a veteran in the two games he worked. Ryan played a smart game at shortstop and his timely single in the eleventh inning of the fourth game practically decided the series. He drove in only one run in the entire classic, but it was probably the most important.

Travis Jackson, handicapped by his knees, fielded well around third base. He accepted 17 assists, and the only error he made was on a hurried throw to first. Gus Mancuso was a Rock of Gibraltar behind the New York plate. Nothing got by him and his handling of the pitchers—especially Hubbell—was worthy of high praise. Luque's relief pitching in that final contest earned him his share of the series money. Whitehill, Myer, Schulte and Goslin were best for Washington.

The Senators were unable to shake their batting slump throughout the classic. Perhaps it was because of the sensational New York pitching. Once again it has been proven, therefore, that pitching most always decides a short series. With Captain Hubbell at the helm the Giants were the better team and proved it.

New York Nationals

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Moore, lf	5	0	1	1	3	0	0
Critz, 2d	5	0	0	0	2	4	0
Terry, 1d	5	0	2	2	13	1	0
Ott, rf	5	1	1	4	1	0	0
Davis, cf	5	1	2	3	1	0	0
Jackson, 3b	3	1	1	1	2	3	1
Mancuso, c	3	1	1	2	7	1	0
Ryan, ss	2	0	1	1	0	6	0
Schumacher, p	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Luque, p	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	37	4	11	16	30	15	1

Washington Americans

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Myer, 2b	5	0	0	0	3	1	0
Goslin, rf	4	0	1	1	4	1	0
Manush, lf	5	1	1	1	3	0	0
Cronin, ss	5	1	3	3	3	0	0
Schulte, cf	4	1	2	5	1	0	0
*Kerr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuhel, 1b	5	0	2	2	7	0	0
Bluege, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Sewell, c	4	0	0	0	7	0	0
Crowder, p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Russell, p	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	39	3	10	13	30	9	0

*Ran for Schulte in 10th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
New York	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3

Runs batted in—Schumacher 2, Mancuso, Schulte 3, Ott 1. Two-base hits—Davis, Mancuso. Home runs—Schulte, Ott. Sacrifices—Ryan, Jackson. Double plays—Jackson to Terry. Cronin to Kuhel. Left on bases—New York 7, Washington 9. Base on balls, off Crowder 2 (Mancuso, Ryan); off Schumacher 1 (Goslin); off Luque 2 (Russell, Schulte). Struck out, by Crowder 4 (Ott 2 Jackson, Schumacher); by Russell 3 (Ryan, Schumacher, Moore); by Schumacher 1 (Bluege); by Luque 5 (Russell, Myer, Goslin, Bluege, Kuhel). Hits, off Crowder 7 in 5 1-3 innings; off Russell 4 in 4 2-3 innings; off Schumacher 8 in 5 2-3 innings; off Luque 2 in 4 1-3 innings. Wild pitches Crowder, Schumacher. Winning pitcher Luque. Losing pitcher Russell. Umpires, plate, Moran (N. L.); 1st base, Moriarty (A. L.); 2d base, Pfirman (N. L.); 3d base, Ormsby (A. L.) Time of game 2 39m.

Wisconsin Board Votes To Exclude Beer 'Ads'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis., Oct. 9

THE University of Wisconsin Athletic Board voted to exclude beer advertisements from the official football programs which are distributed at the home games.

Tottenham 'Spurs Take First Place In Soccer League

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

Leading Teams British Soccer Standings

English League—First Division

	W.	D.	L.	GF.	GA	P.
Tottenham	5	2	2	18	9	12
Portsmouth	4	3	2	14	9	11
Arsenal	3	4	2	17	11	10
Leicester City	4	2	3	16	12	10
Huddersfield	4	2	3	24	19	10
Blackburn	4	2	3	19	16	10
Liverpool	4	2	3	19	16	10
Manchester City	3	4	2	13	11	10
Aston Villa	5	0	4	19	17	10
Stoke City	3	4	2	11	15	10
Second Division						
Bolton	7	0	2	21	14	14
Portvale	6	0	3	17	11	12
Fulham	5	2	2	15	12	12
Notts County	5	1	3	15	12	11
Preston	5	1	3	17	16	11
Third Northern						
Chesterfield	8	0	1	27	7	16
Barnsley	6	1	1	25	7	13
Hartlepool	6	1	2	23	14	13
Barrow	5	3	1	19	12	13
Third Southern						
Exeter City	6	1	3	20	12	13
Norwich City	5	2	2	22	11	12
Charlton	5	2	2	23	15	12
Crystal Palace	5	2	3	20	17	12
Scottish						
Motherwell	11	1	0	29	7	23
Rangers	9	2	1	41	12	20
Hearts	6	3	1	26	12	15
Aberdeen	7	1	4	32	21	15
Kilmarnock	6	3	3	30	20	15

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The fighting Tottenham Hotspurs Saturday finally reached undisputed leadership of the first division of the English Soccer League, climaxing their gallant climb from the second division with a 3-to-1 victory at home over Sunderland.

The 'Spurs went to the top as Portsmouth, previous leaders, dropped a 2-to-1 game at Leicester City and Huddersfield, which had been bracketed with the Tottenham eleven, absorbed a 4-to-3 defeat at the hands of Aston Villa.

Arsenal could get no better than a 2-to-2 draw at Blackburn Rovers. The results left Portsmouth a point behind the 'Spurs, with Arsenal, Huddersfield, Blackburn Rovers and Manchester City grouped another point back.

Bolton Wanderers slightly improved their position at the top of the second division, winning 1 to 0 over Oldham while Fulham picked up only a single point in a 1-to-1 draw with Hull City. Notts County and Preston North End both took a defeat, the former losing 2 to 0 at Notts Forest, while Preston were beaten 1 to 0 at Manchester United.

All three leaders, which have been sharing the top rung in the southern section of the third division, were beaten, with the result that Exeter City, which won 2 to 0 over Gillingham, went into a one-point lead. Chesterfield lengthened its lead in the northern section with a 3-to-0 victory at Mansfield Town.

Motherwell's great eleven kept its unbeaten record intact, trouncing Kilmarnock 3 to 1 in the feature battle of the first division of the Scottish League. It was Motherwell's eleventh victory in 12 starts, one match being a draw.

Boeseke Features Aurora Victory In National Handicap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Oct. 9—The Aurora team, winners of the United States open polo championship, accomplished the rare feat of repeating in the handicap event of the national fall season, by defeating the Greentree Four, which encountered them in the other final, yesterday, on International Field, Meadow Brook, to bring the outdoor season to its official close.

The winners conceded one goal to the losers, and a close and interesting game resulted, with the Greentree four holding the upper hand until late in the sixth chukker, but being outplayed for the balance of the game. Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., the Californian, who played such a large part in the victories of the team, was once more the star of the proceedings, making six of the Aurora goals, as he left his normal back position to rove much after the style of Thomas Hitchcock Jr., especially in the second half, when his goal tied the score, and two more in the final chukker clinched the victory.

Monty Waterbury Memorial Cups

Pos.	Aurora	Greentree
No. 1	S. W. Knox	J. H. Whitney
2	J. P. Mills	Cecil Smith
3	E. T. Gerry	Gerald Balding
Back	E. J. Boeseke Jr.	Ivor Balding

Score—Aurora 12, Greentree 9. Goals—Boeseke 6, Knox 3, Gerry 2, Mills for Aurora; Gerald Balding 4, Whitney 3, Smith, handicap 1 for Greentree. Referee—Devereux Milburn. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and Earle W Hopping. Time Eight 7½m. chukkers.

World Series Data

Final Standing of the Clubs

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Giants	4	1	.800
Senators	1	4	.200

Fifth Game Statistics

Attendance (paid)	28,454
Receipts (minus tax)	$121,197.00
Commissioner's share	18,179.55
Each club's share	25,754.36
Each league's share	25,754.36

Total for Five Games

Attendance (paid)	164.076
Receipts (minus tax)	$679,365.00
Commissioner's share	101,904.75
Players' share	284,665.68
Each club's share	73,198.64
Each league's share	73,198.64

Tilden Defeats Richards

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—William T. Tilden 2d defeated Vincent Richards at the Park Avenue Tennis Club, yesterday, in one of the elimination matches to determine what United States professional shall meet Henri Cochet of France in this city for the world's professional indoor tennis championship, Feb. 21. Tilden defeated Richards, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2. The first of these elimination series matches were played Saturday, and Tilden won two. First, he eliminated Bruce S. Barnes, 6—1, 6—1, and then he defeated Francis I. Hunter of New Rochelle, 6—0, 8—6.

College Cross-Country

Iowa 23, Cornell C. 32.
Mass. State 22, Tufts 33.
Northeastern 17, Springfield 38.

Penn Only Team Not Yet Tried By Competition

Early Testings Indicates Interesting Season Is Ahead for East

With only University of Pennsylvania untried, eastern football has had its early testing. Apart from a few perplexing scores, results point toward an interesting season ahead. No upsets as yet, unless the West Virginia Wesleyan 3-to-0 victory against New York University can be so classed; but here and there a major team has been shocked into serious consideration of the situation at hand.

Yale's victory, 14 to 7, against Maine may be misleading. The Eli should have done better than that. It seems that Maine presented a better-drilled team than was figured on, both offensively and defensively. The Bowl hosts were short on interference and blocking, and their first line was a slight disappointment. A reserve line of promise and increased speed, however, will bear watching.

Harvard and Princeton displayed power. The Crimson-jerseyed outfit took the play away from a seven-man Bates line right at the start with two surprise touchdown passes of about 30 yards each, Wells to Nazro, and Bates was in trouble from then on. Harvard's running attack stalled almost as much on account of its own slow interference and faulty timing as by the visiting defense. The Morey-coached team gained its only ground late in the game on passes, but hardly threatened to score. Harvard's kicking and passing appeared to advantage.

Tigers Start Well

Those Tigers apparently are in for another good season. Rated to handle Amherst without too much exertion Princeton romped off with victory by a score of 40 to 0. This without uncovering much offensively, either. Lateral passes added momentum to the Tiger attack and its defensive strength held the "Little Three" champions without a first down. Full regulation periods also drained the strength of the Lord Jeffs.

Columbia, Colgate, Syracuse and Brown, others of major rating, hurling their football forces into action for the first time this season, swept aside their opposition with vaunted power. Colgate, the 1932 undefeated, untied, and unscored upon eastern eleven, paraded enough to inspire the Red Raider followers with hope of another such season this fall. The Columbia Lions, so it seems, are ably fortified with limited but good reserve strength, and poor Lehigh, hopeful of a good season, was smeared under a 39-to-0 score. Brown opened its arduous trek by defeating a good Rhode Island State eleven, 26 to 0. N. Y. U. struck a tartar in West Virginia Wesleyan for so early a start.

Cornell won its second game easily although scored against for the second time, this time by Richmond. The Ithacans won, 28 to 7. Dartmouth also was scored against, Vermont accomplishing that feat for the first time in 23 encounters dating back to 1890. The Green rolled up 39 points, however. Holy Cross, Navy and Penn State also had their goal lines crossed. The Middies defeated Mercer, 25 to 6; but the latter had the satisfaction of scoring against both the United States Military Academy and the U. S. Naval Academy on successive Saturdays.

Carnegie Stops "Pop" Warner

Carnegie Tech rudely set back "Pop" Warner's Temple University team, 25 to 0, while Pittsburgh disposed of Virginia, 21 to 0. The West Point Cadets won their second game, besting Virginia Military Institute, 32 to 0. Fordham overcast Muhlenberg, 57 to 0, and Washington and Jefferson outplayed Waynesburg, 19 to 7.

Among the small colleges, the Oglethorpe 6-to-0 victory against Manhattan and the Middlebury 3-to-0 triumph over Williams were worthy of note. New Hampshire defeated Boston University, 35 to 6, Wesleyan topped Connecticut State, 19 to 0, and Tufts eked out a 6-to-0 honor against Colby in the other small college results.

N. Y. Police Retain Title

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 9 (AP)—The New York City police retained their North Atlantic States team championship yesterday in the annual shoot of the Hartford Revolver and Rifle Association. The winners scored 1379 to nose out the Delaware & Hudson team by four points. The Massachusetts State Police took third place with 1331. Boston placed fourth with 1323 and the New York State troopers were fifth with 1293. The Springfield, Mass., novice No. 1 team took first honors in the novice match with 839. Providence, R. I., placed second with 829. James Overbaugh of the Delaware & Hudson team won the North Atlantic States police individual championship with a score of 277. Herbert Koehler of the New York City police was second with 274.

Captures Low Gross Honors

SHAWNEE-ON-THE-DELEWARE, Penna., Oct. 9 (AP)—R. H. Goffe Jr. captured low gross honors at the close of the annual fall golf tournament of the New York Athletic Club yesterday with a 54-hole score of 246. J. J. Roreck was second with 252, one stroke better than C. Mitchell Heim. Low net laurels for the 54-hole play were won by E. H. Shubert with 211. M. J. Brady with 212 was second and Goffe was third with 216. Thirty-six holes were contested Saturday. In the final 18 holes yesterday, Roreck returned the low gross score of 78. Albert Foster's 67 won low net honors.

Isias Defeats Allen

ALHAMBRA, Calif., Oct. 9 (AP)—For the third time since he won the world's horseshoe pitching championship at Chicago, Ted Allen of Alhambra bowed yesterday to Fernando Isias, 19-year-old Mexican youth of Los Angeles, in the first annual Alhambra-Ted Allen open tournament. Isias, who holds the California state title, took nine games and lost none while Allen won eight and lost one. Out of 566 shoes pitched, Isias scored 461 ringers.

Brazilian Driver Ahead

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Brazilian driver, Manuelde Teffee, won a 234-kilometer automobile road race over a rugged mountain course yesterday, defeating a field which included four Argentines and one Uruguayan pilot. The winner, piloting an Alpha Romeo, covered the distance of about 145 miles in 3h. 19m 25.4s. Another Brazilian, Fierese, finished second and the Italo-Brazilian, Crespi, third. The Argentine, McCarthy, came in fourth.

Connell Lowers Record

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9 (AP)—Frank Connell of Jersey City, New Jersey bicycle champion, lowered an 11-year-old record to win the Pennsylvania 25-mile unpaced championship yesterday. Taking two laps of 12½ miles each over a course in the streets of Northeast Philadelphia in 1h. 7m. 35s., Connell lowered the old mark of 1h. 8m. 24s.

Stella Walsh Races To World Records

By the Associated Press

Katowice, Poland, Oct. 9

STANISLAWA WALASIEWICZ (Stella Walsh), the American-Polish track star, bettered two of the listed world's records for women and tied another yesterday.

She ran 80 meters in 9.8s., one-tenth of a second faster than her own listed mark, and 1000 meters in 3m. 2.5s., breaking the record of 3m. 8.2s. held by Miss Trickey of Great Britain. Miss Walasiewicz also ran 50 meters in 6.4s. to equal the record established by Miss Mejzlikova of Czechoslovakia.

College Football Results

Akron 19, Kent State 0.
Alabama 9, Mississippi 0.
Alfred 7, Rochester 0.
Annapolis 25, Mercer 6.
Augustana 25, Knox 0.
Aurora 6, Morton 0.
Arkansas 13, Texas Christian 0.
Bethany 7, Hiram 7.
Birmingham Southern 20, Southwestern 0.
Boston College 37, Loyola 0.
Bowling Green 19, Bluffton 0.
Brown 26, R. I. State 0.
California 14, St. Mary's 13.
Canisius 6, Georgetown 0.
Carnegie Tech 25, Temple 0.
Carroll 12, Illinois Wesleyan 7.
Case 27, Denison 0.
Centenary 19, Baylor 0.
Chattanooga 46, Mid-Tennessee 0
Chicago 32, Cornell C. 0.
Cincinnati 31, South Dakota 0.
Citadel 7, Newberry 7.
Clemson 9, N. C. State 0.
Coe 13, Monmouth 0.
Colgate 47, St. Lawrence 0.
Colorado College 6, Wyoming 0.
Colorado Mines 19, Western State 13
Colorado Teachers 3, Edinboro 0.
Columbia 39, Lehigh 0.
Concordia 0, Gustavus Adolphus 0.
Cornell 28, Richmond 7.
Culver Stockton 13, Penn 2.
Dakota Wesleyan 20, Spearfish Normal 7.
Dartmouth 39, Vermont 6.
Davidson 28, Wofford 13.
Defiance 19, John Marshall 0.
DeKalb 12, Eureka 0.
Delaware 26, Baltimore 0.
DePauw 9, Ball State 0.
DePaul 25, Valparaiso 0.
Detroit C. C. 0, Toledo 0.
Dickinson 0, Swarthmore 0.
Drexel 13, Westchester T. 7.
Duke 22, Wake Forest 0.
Eastern Illinois T. 28, Shurtleff 6.
East Stroudsburg 13, Trenton T. 0.
Earlham 6, Haverford 0.
Eau Claire 38, St. Paul Luther 0.
Eton 7, Langley 6.
Emory & Henry 7, Roanoke 0.
Fairmont T. 13, Concord 7.
Flagstaff T. 14, New Mexico 0.
Florida 31, Sewanee 0.
Fordham 57, Muhlenberg 0.
Georgia 26, Tulane 13.
Gettysburg 14, Juniata 7
Glenville 14, Appalachian 7.
Gonzaga 0, Oregon State 0.
Grove City 12, Morris Harvey 0
Guilford 6, Catawba 0
Hamilton 15, Buffalo 0.
Hamline 14, Augsburg 0.
Hampden Sydney 32, American
Harvard 33, Bates 0.
Haskell 0, Creighton 0.
Heidelberg 19, Ohio Northern 0.
Henderson 7, Louisiana Tech 0
Hillsdale 19, Findlay 0.
Hiram 7, Bethany 7.
Holy Cross 20, Catholic 7.
Huron 8, Southern Normal 0.
Idaho 60, Whitman 0.
Idaho 7, Albion S. N. 0.
Illinois 21, Washington 6.
Illinois C. 7, Western S. T. 6.
Illinois S. N. 40, Illinois Mil. 0.
Indiana 6, Minnesota 6.
Iowa 38, Bradley Tech 0.
Iowa Wesleyan 14, Columbia C. 7.
Johns Hopkins 21, Washington C. 0.
Kansas 0, Notre Dame 0.
Kentucky Industrial 15, W. V. State
Kings 31, Mars Hill 7.
Kirksville T. 26, Missouri 6.
Kentucky 7, Georgia Tech 6.
Lafayette 12, Franklin and Marshall 0
Lake Forest 20, American C. P. E. 6.
Lawrence 13, Carleton 7.
Louisiana C. 7, Summit Aggies 0.
Louisiana St. 40, Millsaps 0.
Lowell T. S. 51, Wagner 8.
Lynfield College 19, Pacific Luthern 6
Mass. State 14, Bowdoin 0.
Marshall 19, Wittenberg 0.
Marietta 13, Capital 0.
Miami 14, Hanover 0.
Michigan 20, Michigan State 6.
Middlebury 3, Williams 0.
Millikin 13, Beloit 0.
Milwaukee T. 12, Whitewater T. 0.
Minners 40, Wartburg 0.
Mississippi C. 33, Mississippi T. 7.
Moravian 6, Susquehanna 0.
N. D. State 7, Morningside 0.
Nebraska 26, Texas 0.
New Hampshire 35, Boston 6.
Niagara 7, Lasalle 7.
Northern Arizona T. 14, New Mexico 0.
North Central 47, Elmhurst 7.
Oberlin 21, Kenyon 0.
Oglethorpe 6, Manhattan 0.
Ohio State 7, Virginia 0.
Olympic Club 14, Nevada 0.
Oregon 14, Columbia 7.
Penn State 32, Lebanon Valley 6.
Pittsburgh 21, Virginia 0.
Potomac 51, Armstrong 6.
Princeton 40, Amherst 0.
Purdue 13, Ohio 6.
Rensselaer P. I. 33, C. C. of N. Y. 0.
Rice 13, Loyola 0.
River Falls T. 13, Stout 6.
Rutgers 21, Providence 0
Shepherd 14, Shenan[illegible] 7.
Shippensburg T. 19, [illegible]town T. 0.
Springfield 27, Allegheny 0.
So. California 33, Washington State 0.
Southern Methodist 27, Texas Mines 6.
S. O. Normal 19, Pacific 0.
Stanford 7, Santa Clara 0.
St. Ambrose 12, Dubuque 0.
St. Anselms 19, Northeastern 6.
St. Bonaventure 32, Westminster 13.
St. Cloud 7, Duluth T. 0.
St. John's 31, Gallaudet 7.
St. Michael's 6, Norwich 0.
St. Olaf 39, Macalester 0.
St. Thomas 13, Pittsburgh (B) 0.
Syracuse 52, Clarkson 0.
Tennessee 20, Mississippi State 0.
Texas A. & I. 19, McMurry 0.
Trinity 25, Worcester P. I. 7.
Tufts 6, Colby 0.
Tulsa 20, Oklahoma 6.
Union 6, East Kentucky T. 6.
Union 32, Hobart 0.
Upper Iowa 20, Buena Vista 0.
Upsala 20, Montclair 13.
Ursinus 20, St. Joseph 0.
Utah Aggies 40, Montana State 8.
Vanderbilt 20, North Carolina 13.
Villanova 15, South Carolina 6.
Virginia Union 20, Lincoln 0.
Virginia P. I. 14, Maryland 0.
Wash. & Jeff. 19, Waynesburg 7.
Wabash 7, Franklin 6.
Washington & Lee 7, William & Mary 0.
Wesleyan 19, Conn. State 0.
Western Reserve 19, Mt. Union 6.
Western Maryland 7, Mt. St. Mary's 0.
West Point 32, Virginia M. I. 0.
West Kentucky T. 7, Tennessee Tech 6.
Wisconsin 19, Marquette 0.
Wooster 7, Ashland 0.
W. Va. Wesleyan 3, New York 0.
Yale 14, Maine 7.
Yankton 6, Sioux Falls 0.
Ypsilanti Normal 24, Northern State T. 0.

American Star In Rugby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 9 — Former American college stars led the visiting teams to victory in the opening games of the Interprovincial Rugby Union on Saturday. At Toronto Carl J. Perina, former Penn backfield star, was the outstanding player as Montreal came from behind with 12 points in the third period to defeat Argonauts, 18 to 14. At Hamilton, A. Eliowitz, formerly of Michigan State, was the star as Ottawa defeated Hamilton, 14 to 13. Ottawa's early lead was wiped out in the final period, but it scored a single late in the game for the victory. In the Ontario Union Hamilton and St. Michael College of this city, played an 8-all tie.

National Professional Football League Standing

Club	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Chicago Bears	3	0	0	1.000
Portsmouth	3	0	1	.750
Boston	2	1	1	.667
New York	2	0	2	.500
Green Bay	1	1	2	.333
Chicago Cardinals	1	0	2	.333
Pittsburgh	1	0	2	.333
Philadelphia	0	0	0	.000
Brooklyn	0	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	0	2	.000

Results Oct. 8

Chicago Bears 10, Brooklyn 0.
Chicago Cardinals 3, Cincinnati 0.
Green Bay 17, Portsmouth 0.
Boston 21, New York 20.

Favorites Win Canadian Rugby Among Colleges

Toronto Defeats McGill, 8-0, as Western Ontario Tops Queen's, 5-3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Oct. 9—University of Toronto, 1932 champions, started the Canadian intercollegiate Rugby season in an auspicious manner on Saturday by defeating McGill, conceded its strongest rival, by 8 to 0. The winners played a sound game throughout, passing, running the ends, and plunging to take the ball within kicking distance of the McGill line and then letting Jack Sinclair kick for single points. This he did eight times. The winners were strong defensively, McGill failing to make yards once during the game. Toronto scored five in the first period, two in the second and one in the fourth. The summary:

Toronto — McGill
Breyers, Allison, lo ... ro, Okler, Carsley
McQuigge, lm ... rm, Wikle, Savage
Newton, Harris, li ... ri, McMorrow
Bell, s ... s, Shaughnessy
Warner, ri ... li, Matheson
Peacock, Grecco, rm lm, Letourneau, Hornig
Henderson, Keith ro, lo, Degnan, Markham
Coulter, q ... q, Riddle
Copp, Burgoyne, lh ... rh, Gilbert, Byrne
Sinclair, ch ... ch, Richert
Arnup, Taylor, rh ... lh, Westman, Craig
Dawson, Hennesesey, fw fw, Young, Freeman

Score—Toronto 8, McGill 0. Rouges—Sinclair. Touch in goal—Sinclair. Kicks to dead line—Sinclair 2. Referee—J. O'Brien, Montreal. Umpire—H. Foster, Montreal. Head linesman—G. Kiell, Ottawa. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 9—A safety point, scored in the last few minutes of play when Zvonkin was tackled behind his own line, enabled Western Ontario to defeat Queen's by 5 to 3 in the Canadian Intercollegiate Rugby series here on Saturday. Both teams are in the rebuilding stage and while the game was close and exciting, it was also productive of many misplays The winners scored two points in the first quarter and three in the fourth, while Queen's scored one in the second and two in the third. The summary:

Western Ontario — Queen's
McLeod, Potts, lo ... ro, Golass, Anderson
Tweedie, Rankin, lm ... rm, Gorman, Earl
Bell, li ... ri, Weir, Dafoe
Lorriman, s ... s, Kustiuk
Veroni, Rockey, ri ... li, Miller
Quigley, Lawson, rm ... lm, Zvonkin, Waugh
Stapleton, Davies, ro ... lo, Ralph, Peever
Ward, qb ... qb, McNichol
Awde, Grant, lh ... rh, Wing, Dargavel
Sherk, ch ... ch, Davis
Kennedy, Mugan, rh ... lh, Krug, Byrne
Bryant, Gillis, fw ... fw, Hamlin

Score—Western Ontario 5, Queen's 3. Touch in goal—Zvonkin. Rouges—Sherk 3 for Western Ontario; Wing 2 and Davis for Queen's. Referee—F. Bartlett, Toronto. Umpire—W. Bowman, Toronto. Head linesman—T. Barton, Montreal. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Willy Den Ouden Claims Women's Swimming Mark

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Oct. 9 (AP)—Willy Den Ouden, Dutch woman swimmer, today claimed a new world's record for 300 meters freestyle of 3m. 58s.

The listed world standard for 300 meters is 3m. 59.5s. held by Helene E. Madison, former United States amateur star. Miss Den Ouden was a competitor in the last Olympics, finishing second to Miss Madison in the 100-meter freestyle.

Class A Trophy to Ferguson

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 9—Clinton R. Ferguson of Waban, Mass., won the highest prize in the national outboard regatta, which held sway for two days at a Century of Progress lagoon. The eastern boy captured the class A amateur trophy on Saturday. He negotiated 10 miles over the rough, oval mile and a quarter course in 16m. 15.4s., averaging 37.10 miles an hour. Among the class A professionals, Robert Meyers of Chicago proved the winner in 15m. 45.4s., averaging 38.15 miles an hour. The MacDonald Trophy for amateurs was won by Andrew Gangtner of Chicago in 13m. 24.7s., averaging 44.45 miles an hour. Class B amateur was won by Jack Maypole of River Forest, Ill., and the same class professional was won by Frank Vincent of Tulsa, Okla. In the runabout class James Rudy of Detroit was the winner, while Edward Gierlich of Los Angeles, Calif., was the professional winner. The competition was entered from 38 states.

Quebec Beavers Sign Walsh

QUEBEC, Oct. 9 (AP) — Roy V. Halpin, manager of the Quebec Beavers of the Canadian-American Hockey League, announced yesterday the club had signed Flat Walsh, veteran goalie of the Montreal Maroons for several years, as playing coach.

Composite Box Score of 1933 World Series

New York Giants

	G	AB	R	H	TB	2b	3b	HR	BB	SO	SB	Bat Avg	PO	A	E	TC	Fldg Avg
Luque, p	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	1	0	0	1	1.000
*O'Doul	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Peel, cf	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.500	0	0	0	0	.000
Fitzsimmons, p	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.500	0	1	0	1	1.000
Ott, rf	5	18	3	7	13	0	0	2	4	4	0	.389	10	0	0	10	1.000
Davis, cf	5	19	1	7	8	1	0	0	0	3	0	.368	6	0	0	6	1.000
Hubbell, p	2	7	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.286	1	4	1	6	.833
Schumacher, p	2	7	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	.286	0	2	0	2	1.000
Ryan, ss	5	18	0	5	5	0	0	0	1	5	0	.278	10	20	1	31	.968
Terry, 1b	5	22	3	6	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	.273	52	1	0	53	1.000
Moore, lf	5	22	1	5	6	1	0	0	1	3	0	.227	13	1	0	14	1.000
Jackson, 3b	5	18	3	4	5	1	0	0	1	3	0	.222	3	16	1	20	.950
Critz, 2b	5	22	2	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	136	14	18	1	33	.970
Mancuso, c	5	17	2	2	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	.118	31	4	0	35	1.000
Bell, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Total		176	16	47	61	5	0	3	11	21	0	.267	141	67	4	212	.981

*Pinch hitter.

Washington Senators

	G	AB	R	H	TB	2b	3b	HR	BB	SO	SB	Bat Avg	PO	A	E	TC	Fldg Avg
*Rice	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Schulte, cf	5	21	1	7	11	1	0	1	1	1	0	.333	9	0	0	9	1.000
Cronin, ss	5	22	1	7	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	.318	7	15	1	23	.957
Myer, 2b	5	20	2	6	7	1	0	0	2	3	0	.300	15	12	3	30	.900
Goslin, rf, lf	5	20	2	5	9	1	0	1	1	2	0	.250	8	1	0	9	1.000
Crowder, p	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.250	0	3	0	3	1.000
Sewell, c	5	17	1	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	.176	23	2	0	25	1.000
Kuhel, 1b	5	20	1	3	3	0	0	0	1	4	0	.150	59	3	0	62	1.000
Bluege, 3b	5	16	1	2	3	1	0	0	1	6	0	.125	3	13	0	16	1.000
Manush, lf	5	18	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	.111	10	0	0	10	1.000
Harris, rf	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	.000	2	0	0	2	1.000
Stewart, p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Russell, p	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	.000	2	3	0	5	1.000
Thomas, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
McColl, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1	1.000
Whitehill, p	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	4	0	4	1.000
Weaver, p	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.000	0	6	0	6	1.000
*Bolton	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
†Kerr	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Total		173	11	37	47	4	0	2	13	24	1	.214	138	63	4	205	.980

*Pinch hitter. †Pinch runner.

Composite Score by Innings

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
New York	2	2	2	1	0	7	0	0	0	1	1—16
Washington	2	1	1	1	0	3	2	0	1	0	0—11

Runs batted in—Washington: Schulte 4, Cronin 2, Myer 2, Kuhel 1, Goslin 1, Sewell 1. New York: Ott 4, Schumacher 3, O'Doul 2, Jackson 2, Mancuso 2, Moore 1, Terry 1, Ryan 1.

Games won—New York 4, Washington 1. Pitching records—Games won: Hubbell 2, Schumacher 1, Whitehill 1, Luque 1. Games lost: Stewart 1, Crowder 1, Fitzsimmons 1, Weaver 1, Russell 1. Hits—Off Hubbell 13 in 20 innings, Stewart 6 in 2, Russell 8 in 10 1-3, Thomas 1 in 1 1-3, Schumacher 13 in 14 2-3, Crowder 16 in 11, McColl 0 in 2, Whitehill 5 in 9, Fitzsimmons 9 in 7, Bell 0 in 1, Weaver 11 in 10 1-3, Luque 2 in 4 1-3. Struck out—By Hubbell 15, Russell 7, Thomas 2, Schumacher 3, Crowder 7, Whitehill 2, Fitzsimmons 1, Weaver 3, Luque 5. Bases on balls—Off Hubbell 6, Schumacher 5, Crowder 5, Whitehill 2, Weaver 4, Luque 2. Earned runs—Off Hubbell 0, Stewart 3, Russell 1, Thomas 0, Schumacher 4, Crowder 9, McColl 0, Whitehill 0, Fitzsimmons 4, Bell 0, Weaver 2, Luque 0. Wild pitches—Schumacher 2, Whitehill, Crowder. Sacrifices—Washington: Bluege 2, Goslin 1. New York: Jackson 2, Davis 1, Hubbell 1, Mancuso 1, Ryan 1. Double plays—Washington: Cronin, Myer and Kuhel 2; Myer and Kuhel; Cronin and Kuhel. New York: Mancuso and Ryan; Jackson, Critz and Terry; Moore and Mancuso; Ryan, Critz and Terry; Jackson and Terry. Left on bases—Washington 37, New York 39.

Five Bankers Plead 'Not Guilty' to Charge Of Misusing Funds

Five bankers formerly connected with collapsed affiliates of the Federal National Bank chain and indicted last week by the Federal Grand Jury, were arraigned before Federal Judge Hugh D. MacLellan in United States District Court at Boston today on charges of misapplication of funds of the closed Inman Trust Company in Cambridge and the Middlesex National Bank, Lowell, Federal National affiliate.

All of the defendants pleaded not guilty. The men are: Daniel C. Mulloney, president of the closed Federal National Bank of Boston; Arthur J. Dion, former cashier of the Middlesex National Bank; Arthur J. Brady, formerly a vice-president of the Federal National Bank; Frank A. Farrell, former director of the Middlesex National Bank, and Lawrence E. Mulloney, brother of the indicted president of the closed Federal National.

Lloyd B. Fenderson, another indicted banker awaiting arraignment in connection with similar charges involving alleged misapplication of funds of Federal National chain, is in Maine fighting extradition.

Following their arraignment in court today the five defendants were taken to the United States Marshal's office where they were finger printed. This was said to be one of the first cases of finger printing coming under a new federal act just passed.

Girl Scout Program Shaped as Opening Of Gathering Nears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 9—New objectives to be sought by Girl Scouts of the United States during the coming year in membership, leadership, citizenship training and service are being shaped here today at a meeting of the board of directors of the Girl Scouts of America. The board meeting, a two-day session, precedes the official opening on Wednesday of the nineteenth national Girl Scouts' convention.

National officers and leaders in Girl Scout activities from every state, including Mrs. Herbert Hoover, have arrived. Nearly 1000 delegates are expected to attend the convention proper, later in the week.

Scout leaders here from all sections of the country have expressed gratification over the progress made during the past year in expansion activities and membership, and look for even greater gains in the months ahead. In the last 12 months, according to figures cited, the National Girl Scout membership has been increased by more than 12,000.

Mrs. Hoover's coming all the way from California for the meetings here was gratefully looked upon by Scout workers as indicative of her sustained interest in the organization of which she was honorary president while in the White House.

Japanese Navy Force Builds Shanghai Fort

(Continued from Page 1)

ally the "American concession" at Shanghai, comes almost completely under Japanese control, although it is still formally under control of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement. Japanese naval authorities patrol the streets, and in times of emergency virtually assume all police powers.

Hongkew was used as a base for Japanese operations during the Sino-Japanese conflict of 1932. At that time the Japanese offensive was handicapped by lack of a trained force and a military base on shore. The new barracks would make the Japanese position much stronger in event of a future emergency.

At present, the Japanese landing party is not larger than contingents of American and British soldiers at Shanghai. The Japanese have 2000 men, the Americans 2000 marines, Great Britain 2100 soldiers, and France 1400. But barracks for all other contingents are temporary structures, either rented or hastily constructed of wood. The solidity of the Japanese "fortress" is unparalleled in any other part of China or by any other foreign military contingent.

District Courts Under Spotlight In Massachusetts

Quality of Their Justice Tested by Subcommittee on Public Expenditures

The light of legislative investigation is swinging more and more upon the district courts as possibly a weak link in the chain of law enforcement in Massachusetts.

In order to sound the quality of these courts, Special Justice Paul M. Swift of the Barnstable District Court has ben asked to appear before the subcommittee on reorganization of district courts of the Special Legislative Commission on Public Expenditures, next Wednesday, it was announced today.

He will be asked to give full facts regarding his alleged appearance as counsel for defendants in criminal cases in the Barnstable Court before his father, fho is presiding judge there.

According to Representative Philip C. Bowker of Brookline and a member of the subcommittee, the public is very much concerned over the general conditions in the district court. The recent case of Judge Arthur P. Stone of the East Cambridge Court has focused public attention on the activities of judges in private practice, he explained.

Mr. Swift's case is especially interesting, Mr. Bowker said, because it presents the unusual spectacle of a father and son, both drawing compensation from the State as presiding judge and special justice, respectively, with the son apparently representing private clients before the father.

The State Constitution, he continued, has given the Legislature power to initiate proceedings against judges who do not conduct themselves in the best interests of the people. The Legislature has given authority to the commission on public expenditures to investigate activities of special district courts, for the purpose of effecting necessary reforms.

Book Fund Given College As Memorial in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 9—A memorial of books will be established in the University of Vermont in memory of Mr. Horace Kent Tenney, a member of the class of 1880. A fund of $5000 has been donated by Mr. Tenney's family, the income of which is to be used in purchasing books in the college of arts and sciences, and will be known as the Horace Kent Tenney Library Fund.

Mr. Tenney, in whose name the fund is established, came of a family which has given three other members to the university. He was the recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and on his last attendance at commencement was elected honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Farley Ready in Florida To Snap Repeal Whip

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 9 (AP)—The National Administration's repeal whip, Mr. James A. Farley Postmaster-General, was speeding across the State today to close with a speech at Tampa tonight an otherwise listless campaign preceding the election tomorrow which will determine whether Florida will be the thirty-fourth state to vote for repeal.

An intensive "get out the vote" campaign was conducted through many of the State's churches yesterday.

Alice Marble And Keith Gledhill Win

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Nineteen-year-old Alice I. Marble of San Francisco and Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara held the Pacific coast tennis singles titles today by virtue of unexpected victories over Dorothy Round, British Wightman cup star, and long, lean Lester Stoefen of Los Angeles.

Stoefen started out like an easy victor yesterday, but when he failed to take match point in the fourth set, he seemed to lose intrest and lost to the former coholder of the national doubles title, 3—6, 4—6, 6—4, 9—7, 6—3.

A favorite of San Francisco tennis fans, Miss Marble surprised with her successful defense of her title conquering Miss Round 6—4, 6—1 Saturday.

Light Toronto Eight Defeats McGill Crew

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Oct. 9 — University of Toronto scored its sixth successive victory in the annual eight-oared race with McGill for the Canadian intercollegiate rowing title here on the two-mile course at Lachine, Que., winning by half a length in the closest race of the series of eight held so far. Although the water was rough the winners' time of 11m. 48s was only three seconds under the record set by Toronto in 1930.

The heavier McGill crew took the lead at the start and held it to the halfway mark where the lighter Toronto crew drew up on even terms Then the winners went out in front and led by one and a half lengths. McGill spurted with half a mile to row and cut down the margin to half a length but could not wipe out the remaining deficit. The winners were the steadier crew and while they had a slower stroke they had more power. The crews:

Toronto—Bow, Wood; 2, Bradshaw; 3, Barton; 4, Lennox; 5, Skey; 6, Greenwood; 7, Cleland; stroke, Camerson; coxswain, Hughes.

McGill—Bow, Jost; 2, Dubois; 3, Cartier; 4, Smith; 5, Blumer; 6, A. Elliott; 7, H. Elliott; stroke, Gales; coxswain, Campbell.

College Soccer Results

Amherst 4, Tufts 0.
Cornell 5, Hamilton 2
Dartmouth 3, Rensselaer P. I. 1.
Fitchburg N. S. 2, Harvard 1.
Haverford 5, Lafayette 1.
Mass. State 3, Worcester P. I. 1.
Wesleyan 2, Connecticut State 1.
Yale 1, M. I. T. 0.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

"Native Experts Do It Best"
HANNA & AYOUB RUG CLEANING CO.
Rugs Cleaned and Repaired by Experts. Let us estimate. Rugs called for and delivered.
4217 CONNECTICUT AVENUE N. W. Cleveland 7017

UPHOLSTERING CHAIR CANING
ARMSTRONG
1235 10th St. N. W. Metropolitan 2062

EWARTS CAFETERIA
522 13th STREET, N. W.
Also 112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

Office and Social STATIONERY
Complete Line Office Supplies
"Everything in Paper"
FRANK LEVY
with R. P. ANDREWS PAPER CO.
718 13th Street National 1974

COLUMBIA ROAD DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries. Cooked Meats. Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Catsup, Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 5260.
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

MAINE

AUBURN

DILL'S TEXAS SERVICE STATION
C. L. DILLINGHAM, Prop.
GAS—OIL GREASING TIRES
Court and Spring Sts.

SHOES REPAIRED
Mean Money Saved
Try our expert work at moderate prices.
ROBERT W. VICKERY
154 TURNER STREET

New Fall Styles
Ready for Your Inspection at
VARNEY'S SHOE STORE
50 COURT STREET

BANGOR

Rines Co.
43 MAIN STREET
Coats Dresses Hats
Also Gloves, Bags and Accessories

CALDWELL SWEET CO.
26 MAIN STREET
HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

C. E. LEACH & SON
Meats and Provisions
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

LEWISTON

Coal—Wood—Coke Bobbinwood
Fuel Oil Furnace Range Oil
H. B. SKINNER CO.
CHAS. E. HILTON, Propr.
Office 44 Lincoln St. Tel. 1016

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
Lamey-Wellehan
LEWISTON

Special
With the tops from two packages of Bisquick, you may obtain a chromium bread tray. We will tell you about it at
FRED I. WILLS
50 ASH STREET Tel. 1008

Home Baked Beans
Pea Beans—Yellow Eyes—Kidneys
BROWN BREAD
Ready Saturday Noon
LEWISTON HOME BAKERY
131 LISBON STREET
Auburn Home Bakery, 182 Court St., Auburn

The Cities Service Power Prover Is Here
Don't postpone the reduction of your gasolene and oil maintenance costs. Come in and let us tell you how much gas you waste There is no charge
FRED C. McKENNEY
64 SABATTUS STREET

Bauer Hardware Co.
distributors of
Hardware, Paints, Varnishes and Wallpaper
239 MAIN STREET TEL. 2923

TIME for MINCE MEAT and FRUIT CAKES!
New Citron, Orange Peel, Lemon Peel, Candied Pineapple and Cherries, Raisins and Currants.
BOSTON TEA STORE
249 MAIN STREET

PICT-O-GRAMS

Answers

1. No. It was ceded to Great Britain by China in 1841.
2. A signer of the Declaration of Independence who is well known today chiefly because his autographs are of extreme rarity.
3. Massachusetts.
4. It was originated in Spain between 1919 and 1924 by Juan de la Cierva.
5. Minnesota.

White Sox Sweep Series

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 9—The White Sox won their fourth straight game from the Cubs here yesterday, capturing the city championship series. This made the thirteenth title victory in 20 meetings for the South Siders. In the final game, the Sox won, 5 to 1. Joe Heving pitched to victory, while Guy Bush and Pat Malone were hit heavily in the Cubs' box. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
White Sox	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	x	—	5	10	0
Cubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	7	0

Batteries—Heving and Berry for White Sox; Bush, Malone and Hartnett for the Cubs.

Chicago Driver Is First

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—The 100-mile auto race at Roby track near the southern limits of the city was won yesterday by Jimmy Snyder, Chicago racing driver. His time was 80m. 42.[illegible]s. Second place went to Emil Andres of [illegible]anston, Ill.

MAINE

PORTLAND

NRA

The entire store is bright with new merchandise of style, quality and value

In complete assortments and at the lowest going prices for equal quality. Shop here and be assured of satisfaction.

PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE

Langley's
J. R. LANGLEY
630-632 CONGRESS ST., 599 CONGRESS ST
Both famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland give us a call.

MARYLAND

CUMBERLAND

LITTLE
THE BIG JEWELER
First-Class Jewelry of All Kinds
Jewelers for 83 Years
113 BALTIMORE ST. CUMBERLAND, MD.
Telephone 167

Evelyn Barton Brown, Inc.
Style and Individuality
33 N. LIBERTY ST. Phone 336
DRESSES, Suits, Millinery
Highly Styled, But Inexpensive
Price Range $8.95 to $59.50

Dreyer Marinello Beauty Shop
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Specializing in Permanent Waving
20 SOUTH LIBERTY STREET
Phone 360 CUMBERLAND, MD.

SCHWARZENBACH'S
"A Good Store in a Good Town"
NOW SHOWING
Men's Fall Suits and Topcoats
$17.50 to $35.00
128 BALTIMORE ST. PHONE 36
Cumberland, Maryland

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

Ladies, I. Miller, Saks, Stetson, French, English and Swiss Footwear. Men's College Shop Footwear of Piccadilly British for Golf, Sport and Dress. Values from $6.00 to $18.50 at cut prices $3.90 to $6.90. Widths from AAAA-E. Charge accounts solicited, terms 30 days. *Please bring your friends.*

BROWN'S INC.
"The Cancellation Shoe Store of New England"
82 No. Main Street CONCORD, N. H.

TRASK
RADIO & ELECTRIC SHOP, Inc.
22 SCHOOL STREET
(Next to Bible Book Store)
ALL ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 DURGIN AVE. Phone 2100
Retail Dept., 10 N. Main Phone 1370

JACKMAN & LANG
Insurance of All Kinds
2 So. Main St., Concord, N. H.

Wool Blankets
that defy Winter's coldest nights!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and N. E. Coke
29 NO MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

Empire Apparel Shop
Ladies' Outer Apparel
Millinery, Lingerie, Hosiery
96 N MAIN STREET TEL. 525

Dew-Drop-In
For HOOD'S ICE CREAM
Daily and Sunday Papers
Prop. W. N Hanson 84 So. Street

Gordon's Fish Market
Oysters Are Now in Season
Shipments received daily.
12 PLEASANT STREET Tel. 594

EDSON'S MARKET
40 CENTER STREET
High-Grade Groceries and Provisions a Specialty—Fresh Vegetables received daily
TELEPHONE 218

Boutwell's Filling Station
24-HOUR SERVICE
76 South Main Street
Concord, N. H.

CITY COAL CO.
11 NORTH MAIN STREET
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
NUTE B. FLANDERS, Mgr. Phone 3080

Dexter Optical Co., Inc.
OPTOMETRISTS
Prompt and Efficient Service
49 NORTH MAIN STREET Tel. 421

Distributors of
FUEL—RANGE OIL
HALL BROS. CO.
Phone 1100

W. CARPENTER
Dealer in
PAINTS, OILS, etc.
Also
House Painter and Paper Hanger
Wall Papers and Mouldings
Best of Service Guaranteed
9 BRIDGE STREET CONCORD, N. H.

CONCORD
(Continued)

HARDY & McSWINEY
featuring
Har Mac Good Clothes
For Men and Boys

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS

Bartlett's Fountain and Food
125 WARREN ST. Tel. 1110

Colonial Reproductions
FURNITURE
MIRRORS
LAMPS
R. H. TIPPET
10B N. STATE STREET Tel. 2231

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
288 CONANT STREET Telephone: 6604

A. A Mooney Furniture Co.
223 FRANKLIN ST.
We invite you to visit our store and inspect our large display of Household Furnishings
You will be delighted with our assortments and prices.

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.

Have You Discovered That We Have a Bigger and Better Store?
And we have a quarter of a million dollars' worth of new fall and winter merchandise at the rock-bottom prices. Because we planned ahead and spent thousands and thousands of dollars before the advance, you get real bargains.

CHAS. B. KEARNS
EXPERT SHOE REPAIRING
NEW ADDRESS: 73 HANOVER STREET

Dress up your costume with new Buttons and Buckles
Trimmings
We have a complete line, including many fine laces and braiding.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Mrs. EDNA B. SARGENT
BEAUTY PARLORS
offer a
Special on Permanent Waves
$5 and $7.50
446 HALL STREET 3726-W Phone

Hermsdorf Showcase Co.
Manufacturers and Dealers in All Kinds of Store Fixtures and Inside Woodwork
HERBERT A. HERMSDORF
WALTER R. HERMSDORF
Canal and Auburn Sts. Tel. 4620

Green Acre Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk.
Home Made Ice Cream Cake, Pies and Cookies.
268 S. MAMMOTH ROAD
Phone 3294

THE MARR OIL BURNER
A Westinghouse Product
"The only one on earth like it"
Makes Warm Hearted Homes
Sold only by
Robert A. Horace, 363 Pine St.
Electrical wiring and appliances

FLOWERS IN SEASON
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Stache
Tel. 1261 683 SECOND STREET

Moore & Preston Coal Co.
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
New England Coke
668 Elm Street and Beech and Valley Streets

BLACK and WHITE CLEANERS
43 HANOVER STREET
E. H. GEORGE, *Prop.*
Tel. 6990 Room 200

Manchester's Own Fuel
Manchester Coke
Manchester Gas Co. Phone 1216

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

George Bowen Coal Company
BOWEN'S WHARF
Tel. 915

Broadway Spa
SPECIALIZING
Harlow's Ice Cream
36 BROADWAY Tel. 4389

WHITE'S
CARPET and RUG CLEANING WORKS
WEST PELHAM STREET
Carpet and Rug Shampooing and Dusting, Repairing
Office, West Young Street Telephone 657

WHEELER ICE COMPANY
Third and Marsh Sts., Newport, R. I.
Telephone 2796

NEWPORT
(Continued)

Greasons Laundry
The Best in Laundry Service
Phone 2417
387 THAMES STREET

THOMAS J. MURPHY
CHOICE MEATS
POULTRY, BUTTER, EGGS
VEGETABLES, MILK AND CREAM
For the "Best" in Canned Goods try HATCHET BRAND
274 Thames Street Tels. 333-334

Ye Shoppe O' Gifts
Distinctive Gifts and Antiques
32 CLARKE ST Tel. 3107

R. G. BIESEL
Trunks and Travelers' Requisites
Horse and Dog Supplies
LEATHER GOODS
Repairing
Established 1877 256 Thames St.

Dunn's Flower Shop
117 Bellevue Avenue
Tel. 4390
Greenhouses
24 Freeborn St. Tel. 2150

GEO. H. ELLIS & SONS
Dealers in Crawford Range
Range Repairs
and Kitchen Utensils
132 BELLEVUE AVE. Tel. 1838

PROVIDENCE

Franklin-Wear LINGERIE
Lace Trimmed and Tailored
Satin and Knitted Garments
Matched Sets for Gifts
JOSIE AYERS
Telephone East Prov. 3197-W

DANIELS & UHLIG CO.
Optometrists and Opticians
Tel. Gaspee 2300
182 Mathewson St., Providence, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

When in Brattleboro Make the
BROOKS HOUSE GARAGE
YOUR HEADQUARTERS
STORAGE, SERVICE, WASHING
Day or Night
MANLEY BROS. CO., Inc.

BARROWS COAL CO. Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 852 Brattleboro, Vt.

STOP AT THE
Puritan Restaurant
For LUNCHEON DINNERS
Regular meals, a la carte service at all hours
30 Elliot St., near Main, opp. Fire Station
Tel. 1406-R

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

ADAMS & COBBS
The "Sta-Kleen Store"
618 MAIN ST., LYNCHBURG

Piedmont Meat Market
823 MAIN STREET
PIEDMONT CAFE
PIEDMONT RESTAURANT
SHENANDOAH CAFE
ELECTRIC MAID BAKE SHOP

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
W. R. C. DAMERON
KRISE BLDG. LYNCHBURG, VA.

SHEARD'S HAIR SHOPPE
613 CHURCH STREET
Experts in Every Line for Beautifying
PERMANENT WAVING
a Specialty

NEWPORT NEWS

NRA
NACHMAN'S
TWIN-SWEATER SUITS
Are the Season's Most Popular Ensemble
PRICES START AT
$2.98

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

PARKER FOUNTAIN PENS
From $2.50 up
FALCONER'S

NORFOLK

USUAL CONVENIENT TERMS
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
"Quality Furniture at Popular Prices"
We Solicit the Patronage of Monitor Readers
GRANBY ST., OPP. FLATIRON BLDG.

Hutton's INC.
Luggage, Stationery, Engraving
Greeting Cards—Weber Art Materials
337 GRANBY ST. Phone 22211

NORFOLK
(Continued)

Compeco
DYE WORKS
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

GROVES MARKET
T. W. GROVES JR., Prop.
A complete line of Fancy Groceries, Vegetables, Poultry and Meats.
NO. 1—1517 COLLEY AVENUE
NO. 2— 809 COLLEGE AVENUE
NO. 3—3820 GRANBY STREET
Growing Through Personal Service

Store Phone 24548
GREENHOUSE STORE
24th and Colonial Ave.

Wm. J. Newton Inc.
FLORIST Phone 22786
307 GRANBY STREET

RICHMOND

Berry-Burk Co.
GRACE at SIXTH, RICHMOND
"A Good Store to Buy Good Clothes"
—for Men
—for Boys
—for Women
Women's Millinery, Shoes and Ready-to-Wear Garments
On Third Floor

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST
MEN'S
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

RUGS— CLEANED and STORED
VAULTS for FURS and SILVER
W. FRED RICHARDSON
Security Storage Company
INCORPORATED
3-3573

S. H. Cottrell & Son
FUEL OIL
COAL, COKE, WOOD
1103 W. MARSHALL Dial-89133

31 Years
of Successful Laundering Through Quality and Service
Dial 3-9157
ROYAL LAUNDRY
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

T&E LAUNDRY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
"Mother's Equal Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

DIAL 4-8661 Willard Batteries
WEILER SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
GOODYEAR TIRES
AMOCO GASOLINE
Allen Ave. and Broad St., Richmond

ROANOKE

Have you tried the new
Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.
Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
Phone 1411

B. FORMAN SONS
418 SO. JEFFERSON ST
BOXLEY BUILDING
Correct Dress for Women

COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
Capital and Surplus $1,500,000.00

FALLON *Florist*
FLOWERS
Stores in Roanoke, Martinsville and Charlottesville Virginia, also in Bluefield, Princeton and Welch, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

Don't Say Bread Say
HOLSUM
There's a Difference in Bread
THE ASHLEY BREAD COMPANY

CLARKSBURG

PARSONS-SOUDERS CO
Specializing
FRENCH LAPIN FUR COATS
39.50 to 89.50

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
A merchandising service that enables you to buy with confidence.

Darling Shops
Smart Apparel for the Woman and Miss
212 WEST MAIN STREET

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store

THE PRINCESS SHOPPE
911 THIRD AVENUE
Smart Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and MILLINERY

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licenced operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Ave. 516 20th St.
1209 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
Corner 9th Ave. and First Street
Midland Market—Tenth Street

HENRY SHOE COMPANY
915 FOURTH AVENUE
FASHION SHOES OF QUALITY

VISIT
Rainbow Gardens
for Tasty Food and Confections

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
1022 Fourth Avenue

White Eagle Meat Market
FRESH MEATS
FISH
VEGETABLES
FRUITS
636 TENTH STREET

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BRONZE NAME PLATES FOR YOUR DOOR FOR BUSINESS AND PRIVATE HOMES. Size 2½x12 inches. Price $2.50 postpaid. WM. McKENZIE'S BRONZE TABLET CO. Mansfield, Ohio.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE — Sell outstanding 21-Folder $1 assortment; also Deluxe 14 box; big commissions; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179C Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under many of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

POTOMAC RIVER ESTATES—Ducking shores and good farms in Southern Maryland and Virginia. LEONARD SNIDER, La Plata, Md.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON HILL BOSTON

112 MYRTLE Street—Excellent location; beautiful 3-room apartments, all outside and sunny, overlooking Charles River; newly renovated; luxurious tile bathrooms, built-in showers, free refrigeration; moderate rentals.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 26 Belvidere St.—Newly renovated 4-5-room apartments, steam heat, janitor service, $40-$45; near the Christian Science church.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS., 108 Corey St.—5-room apartment fireplace, hot-water heat; fine location; near train and trolley. Parkway 0836.

HOUSES FURNISHED

FREE rental heated furnished bungalow to couple in exchange for meals for owner and wife; lovely location. Arl. 2339-M. Arlington.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Warm, comfortable room; also one unfurnished; breakfast if desired. 210 Winthrop Rd. Suite 6.

HOLLIS, N. Y.—Furnished room, homey atmosphere, every convenience, reasonable. FISCHER, 88-54 204th St.

LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.—A private family offers quiet, cheerful rooms, board optional. 291 Denton Ave. Tel. Lynbrook 842-J.

N. Y. C.—190 Claremont Ave., Nr. 125th St., Broadway Subway; attractive room, refined family, quiet neighborhood, reasonable. ZIEGLER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1017 and 1101 16th St. N. W.—Single and double rooms, some private baths, home cooked meals served temptingly.

PAYING GUESTS

HILLVIEW, Woodstock, N. Y. Tel. 140—October in beautiful Catskill Mountains; living home for study, rest, recreation; year-round, modernly equipped, attractively furnished; home cooking.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MAN and wife caretaker of estate; Americans; capable, honest, industrious; not high salary expected; excellent housekeeper; best references. U-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ANYwork retired policeman might do; salary nominal. Write Box D-20, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG colored man would like position as cook butler, chauffeur or care of bachelor apartment; will go anywhere. Box V-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE young woman, with several years' experience, desires position as housekeeper or other position of trust. V-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN experienced in department store work, personnel and selling, wishes position, can also serve as companion or reader. Write Box R-33, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1933 LA SALLE SEDAN
RUN 100 MILES
5-pass., 6 wire wheels, many extras; new car guarantee; cost $2688; will give a substantial discount; 18 months to pay. W. T. O'BRIEN, JR., Inc., 912 Morton St., Dorchester, Mass. Blue hill 3900.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

OLD gold and silver, precious or semi-precious stones purchased; goods mailed to us will receive prompt attention.
SAMUEL S. PEARLSTEIN
21 Beach St., Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MARIANNE QUICK, teacher of piano, gives individual and class instruction; principles of Tobias Matthay. Classes in hymn playing. Studio 29 W. 94th St., N. Y. C. Riverside 9-3931.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

HOW TO LIVE
Illustrated Book on application to LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS Sloane 8742
49, Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3 near Harrods

LONDON, Lansdowne House, 13 Lyndhurst Gardens, N. W. 3 (Tel. Ham. 0403) and 19 Craven Hill Gardens, W. 2 (Tel. Pad. 7231)—Excellent accommodation with partial board from 2 guineas.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LONDON—Children needing special care or otherwise cared for in comfortable home by those who love and understand them. THORNTON, 153 Victoria Road, S. E. 7.

PETER PAN HOUSE, Highfield Rd., Sutton—A nursery home for children from 2-8 years of age; individual care and home comforts; morning lessons. MISS LOVEGROVE.

BOOKBINDERS

BOOK BINDER
ERNEST A. NEALE
19 and 19a Werrington St.
and
87 Stibbington St.,
London, N. W. 1
Phone Euston 1071, 1072

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

OPPORTUNITY for acquiring old established exclusive ladies' outfitting business northern town of 10,000. Full particulars from Box M-2456, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS
To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by
MME B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agent for Kickernick under-garments

DRESSMAKING

BIANCA (Miss Bernardi)
Costumes de ville de reception, et de cour. Gowns for every occasion. Tel. Putney 4216. 222a Upper Richmond Road, London, S. W. 15

FANELLA, 42 Bond Street, Ealing, London, W. 5—Gowns, costs, day and evening wear, also ladies' own materials made up from £1; satisfaction guaranteed. Tel.: Ealing 1732.

PAM'S PARLOUR
Ladies' and Children's Wear. Hemstitching, Pleating, etc. Dressmaking lessons given. 211 Upper Richmond Road, Putney.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER makes up Ladies' own materials. Moderate charges. MLLE. COLLO, 18 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5 (Opposite Earls Court Station) Frobisher 3380

LESSONS given in DRESSMAKING mornings and afternoons.
MISS MURPHIE 8, Cambridge Gardens, Ladbroke Grove, London, W. 10.

ELOCUTION

FREDERIC SARGENT, B.LITT. (leading Shakespearian actor); speech-training and dramatic art, London and Brighton, 14 Oriental Place, Brighton

GOLD MEDALLIST
ELOCUTION AND VOICE TRAINING. Recitation and all Branches of Dramatic Art. Diction and Delivery for Public Speaking. Coaching for all Grade and Diploma Examinations. Errors of speech corrected. Schools visited. Communications to 215 Maida Vale, London, W. 9.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Service Bureau
Employment Agency
DOMESTIC STAFF
SECRETARIES
GOVERNESSES
NURSES
96 Fulham Road,
London, S. W. 3. Ken. 3836

FLATLETS

LONDON—Flatlet unfurnished, large, light room and kitchen-bathroom, self-contained; £65 per annum inclusive; excellent neighbourhood, close Ladbroke Grove station and buses. Box M-579, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—To let, self-contained flat, 3 rooms, kitchen, electric light, gas points, use of large garden; £91 per annum. Apply Mount View 4024.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON, PUTNEY—Leasehold semi-detached, 9 rooms, electric light and power; large garden; good condition; near buses, etc., and Ranelagh. Box M-2463, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2

UPPER NORWOOD
SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT
DOUBLE-FRONTED, DETACHED RESIDENCE
80 ft. with a depth of 200 ft. Lease 999 years at £6. Gardens with fruit trees, etc., Magnificent views, 350 ft. up. 3 large sitting rooms, parquet floors, 7 bedrooms, gas and electric light, ideal boiler 2 W. C.'s and hall cloakroom. Room for garage. Rateable value £48.
Telephone No. Sydenham 1001.
Box M-2409, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LAUNDRIES

ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY (Acorn 1794) 65 Packington Rd., South Acton, London, W. 3. We collect from all parts of London.

THE CROWN LAUNDRY
RIGAULT ROAD FULHAM, S. W.
Soft water and pure soap used. Moderate prices. Mending done. Collection all parts TELEPHONE PUTNEY 0127.

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON—Morning or afternoon sessions available in practitioner's office; quiet, central. Apply MISS MacCOLL, Langham House, 308 Regent St., W. 1. Phone Langham 1782.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, PUTNEY — Comfortable home in private family, with good food, offered gentlewoman; Christian Scientist preferred; near Christian Science church. Box M-2459, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST VACANT

PERMANENT soloist required for London church. Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-2468, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED chaperone, coach, governess, companion or other position of trust. Box K-1698, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY, musical, wanting to visit Boston, would gladly travel as companion or nurse; capable and useful. Box M-949, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PASTRY cook, age 22, seeks situation; 4 years' experience; high class. WALLBANK 36 Coles Lane, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham.

RETIRED nurse, travelled, cheerful, capable manager, active, seeks post as companion-housekeeper where maid kept. A. F., 21 Westmoreland Road, London, S. W. 13.

SOLOIST, CONTRALTO, experienced, completing continuous engagement in London Christian Science church, seeks a similar appointment. Box M-2462, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WIDER sphere and right place sought; basic engineering training; developed through practical selling to managerial; versatile, active, progressive. Box M-2460, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS AND BOARD

LONDON, Muswell Hill—Comfortable home with or without board residence; Christian Scientists preferred. KIRK, 41 Leaside Ave.

JEAN GOURLAY, L.R.A.M., L.G.S.M. (Elocu.)

ROOMS TO LET

HAMPSTEAD, SWISS COTTAGE—Attractive bed-sitting room in gentlewoman's house, with service; meals optional. Box M-749, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Comfortably furnished bed-sitting rooms (single and double); terms moderate; meals optional. Apply 78 Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W. 14.

LONDON, Denmark Hill—Pleasant room in quiet house, suitable for practitioner's office; close bus, tram and station. Tel. Brixton 1452.

LONDON—Two or three light rooms and bathroom unfurnished, country style. 78 Hornton St., Kensington. Rent £130-150.

LONDON, HYDE PARK—Comfortable bed-sitting rooms and breakfast, electric light, gas fires with ring, geyser bath, telephone; terms double, £2.10.0; single from 27/6. 21 Orsett Terrace, W. 2. Tel. Paddington 8097

LONDON, EARL'S COURT, S. W. 5—Unfurnished bed-sitting rooms in lady's house, gas fires and rings; meals and service if desired. Frobisher 4051.

LONDON, BLACKHEATH—Two sunny unfurnished rooms, one lady; gas cooker, use bathroom, sink, basin; quiet house; moderate terms. A. B., 1 Swiss Cottage Road, S. E. 13.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ROOMS WANTED

TWO unfurnished rooms with some attendance; Crouch End district; lady out all day. Box M-2451, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

SALESMEN WANTED

SOME have genius for selling. Will they write regarding orders BARLOW, 139 Vauxhall Rd., Liverpool? Dairy and farm equipment. Easily sold goods. Commission or salary and smaller commission. Send testimonials.

SERVICE SUITES

QUIET COMFORT AND CHARM—Visitors or permanent guests; combined rooms with breakfast, 30 Orsett Terrace, London, W. 2.

LONDON—Bed-sitting rooms, with service and breakfast, constant hot water, from £2.2.0 a week. MISS HART, 20 Bramham Gardens, S. W. 5. Flaxman 1663.

TEA ROOMS

COME TO RITA'S CAFE
Cecil Chambers, 86 Strand, W.C. 2.
Lunches. Afternoon Teas. Home Cooking

THE ORANGE TEA ROOMS
95, Edgware Road, London, W. 2
for Real Home Cooked
LUNCHEONS TEAS SUPPERS

TEACHERS

MRS. BRYAN GIPPS, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., M.R.S.T., principal of the Bexhill School of Music, 14 Parkhurst Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, gives lessons at The Wigmore Hall Studios, Wigmore Street, London, W. 1, on Wednesdays and Thursdays; piano, singing, and all theoretical subjects; many successes at musical festivals, associated board examinations, L.R.A.M., and A.R.C.M. Diplomas and public performances.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING for educated young ladies at moderate fees; tuition includes actual experience in up-to-date business office; specialities: Languages, verbatim reporting, stock exchange subjects; 7 months' course. Full particulars on application. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

Maida Vale and St. John's Wood
Established 1884
MESSRS. SNELL & CO.
Auctioneers, Surveyors Valuers and Estate Agents
47 MAIDA VALE, LONDON, W. 9
(At the corner of Clifton Road and nearly opposite St. John's Wood Road)
Tel Cunningham 1181 (4 lines)

ALLSOP & CO.
CHARTERED SURVEYORS, AUCTIONEERS, and ESTATE AGENTS
Agents for West End and City Residential and Business Premises
Flats, etc.
15 SOHO SQUARE, LONDON W. 1
Phone Gerrard 5848

ENGLAND

LONDON

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Temple Bar 1364, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

Established 1858

M. MILLINGEN
STICK IMPORTER
UMBRELLA MANUFACTURER.
LEADING LINE
GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS
11/6
FOX'S FRAMES
45/-
57 OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2
— LONDON —

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1.
Telephones: Clerkenwell 2048
2049
Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description.

T. H. CANTELL
MERCHANT TAILOR
117 Cheapside, E. C. 2.
(Nearly opposite Bow Church)
Telephone National 8776
"Thought, Care and Real Tailoring"

By Special Appointment
RICKERT & TIETZ
Coiffeur de Dames
Permanent Waving Specialists
38 Westbourne Grove W. 2, and at
5 Lower George Street Richmond
Phone Richmond 0619

All Kinds of Insurance
F. R. GARNETT
FLAT 1, 162 TULSE HILL S.W.2
Tel. Tulse Hill 5515

T. W. WINTER
Ladies' Tailor & Furrier
SUPERIOR CUT & FINISH
FURS RE-MADE
57, Marloes Rd. Kensington, W.8
TELEPHONE WESTERN 2828

PRINTING
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
64 SYDNEY STREET
CHELSEA, S.W.3 FLAXMAN 0372
(near South Kensington Station)
AND 191 NEW KING'S ROAD, FULHAM, S.W.

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices.
General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers
357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London W. 9

Dilleys Dairies
HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Special terms to Restaurants and Hotels
2 Old Queen Street
WHItehall 5535 WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1

LONDON
(Continued)

A Gentleman looks always well dressed in good clothes.
OVERCOATS, LOUNGE, DRESS, SPORTS SUITS, etc.
left on eminent Savile Row Tailors hands, DAVIES & SON, LESLEY & ROBERTS, SCHOLTE, PECK & WYATT, etc.
Our Prices 3 to 8 guineas (approximately half original cost). Altered on premises to fit you by West End cutter.
Regent Dress Company
Piccadilly Mansions, 17 Shaftesbury Ave., Piccadilly Circus W. 1. (next Café Monico)
Gerrard 7611
LADIES' DEPARTMENT ON FIRST FLOOR

EXCLUSIVE SHOES
by the pioneer of Heel-to-Ball fitting
Charles H. Baker Ltd.
302-308
REGENT STREET, W. 1
Just by Queen's Hall

CANTILEVER
"The Shoe with a Flexible Arch"
Comfort obtained by correct Shoe Fitting and Natural Foot Form
Your friends are satisfied—ask them
COVENTRY SHOE CO. Ltd.
23 COVENTRY ST., Piccadilly Circus, W. 1

PORTRAIT SKETCHES on IVORY
from life
Posthumous Portraits
Composed with help of photographs, snapshots and detailed descriptions.
Ancestor Portraits
from old photographs or daguerreotypes
(Pure painting, no photo. basis)
Exhibitor R.A. etc.
Box M.2464 2, Adelphi Terrace W.C.2.

Lay & Moreton Ltd.
LADIES' COURT HAIRDRESSERS
EXPERT PERMANENT WAVERS
POSTICHEURS
MANICURE
Tel. Regent 4782
60 CONDUIT STREET Ground Floor
LONDON, W. 1

Tel. Flaxman 5265
KENDALL & SONS
(Chelsea) Ltd.
BUILDERS-DECORATORS
UPHOLSTERERS
High Class work in Town or Country. Estimates and advice willingly given.
15 SYDNEY STREET, CHELSEA, S. W. 3

GWYN-MOYRA
FLORIST and GARDENER
Cut Flowers, Foliage, Country Bunches, Window Boxes, Garden Work of all descriptions. Also purest cream cheese and honey stocked. Flowers sent to all boats.
143 Sloane St., S. W. 1 Phone Sloane 1910
Telegrams: Gwyn-Moyra, Sloane, London

Telephone SLOANE 6495
D. BRINLEY RICHARDS Ltd.
162a Sloane Street
S. W. 1
DECORATORS ELECTRICIANS
FURNISHING FABRICS GIFTS

F. WARREN & CO.'S
WARRANTED
COALS
Drayton House, Gordon Street, W. C. 1
(Facing Euston Station)
Phone Museum 0732-3-4

THE LITTLE CAKE SHOP
HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES SAVOURIES
Luncheons and Teas
30 UPPER GEORGE STREET
EDGWARE ROAD, W. 1.

INSURANCE
OF EVERY KIND
Clients visited without obligation.
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Telephone Silverthorn 2018-9
STATION APPROACH, CHINGFORD
or by appointment
at 1 and 2 Gracechurch St., London, E. C. 3

GOOD BOOKS ARE GOOD FRIENDS
Let me find new friends for you.
JOHN STEVENS BOOKS RECORDS MUSIC
136 Ladbroke Grove W10.
Call or phone Park 6074.

FHW
FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS
Limited
Footwear for All
211 BROMPTON ROAD, S. W. 3
108 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W. C. 1
19 BROADWAY HAMMERSMITH

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH-CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily.
Prompt attention
Motor delivery London and District daily.
69 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W. 8
Western 0921

GREGG & CO., Ltd.
SHEFFIELD CUTLERS AND IRONMONGERS
Speciality Stainless Knives
27 Sloane Square, S. W. 1 1196 Sloane
247-249 Fulham Rd., S. W. 3 9808 Flaxman

GEO. MACASKILL
CABINET MAKERS
Speciality Antique Renovations, Upholstering
All Branches French Polishing
House Furnishing Removals
35 ELIZABETH STREET, S. W. 1.
Sloane 1454.

HELEN TEMPLE
Specialists in Electrical Hair Brushing
Shampoo Powders, Face Cleansing Lotions Creams, Powders, Dusting Powders and Bath Salts.
171a SLOANE ST., S. W. 1 Sloane 4179

Duplicating, Typewriting, Etc.
The Talbot Typewriting Office
(MISS G. PHENIX)
21 Mincing Lane, E. C. Ph. Royal 2492

SEE NEXT PAGE

LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY TAILORS
and BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY, E.C.4
(3 Doors from Mansion House)
CENTRAL 8030 PERSONAL ATTENTION

The Blackheath Press
LONDON, S. E. 3.
SPECIALISTS IN PRINTING FOR EVERY OCCASION
Good Work at Economical Charges
Telephone: Lee Green 1224-1225

Strathmore Press
166 High St., Notting Hill Gate, W.
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS
EXCLUSIVE CALENDARS
CHRISTMAS CARDS AND GIFTS
Order now for foreign mails

Langworthy's — Est 1910
Court Hairdressers
Thoroughly trained Staff. All modern appliances. Newly decorated premises charming and comfortable
St. James Court, 51 Buckingham Gate
Tel. Victoria 5079 and 2360

JANE LTD
HATS, FROCKS, FURS, etc.
50 Curzon Street
Opposite Christian Science church
Mayfair W. 1 Tel.: Grosvenor 2634

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
Phone Park 7211
Depots: 103 Portobello Rd., North Kens. 103 Walmer Rd., North Kensington, W. 11
159 High St., Notting Hill Gate
DYERS and CLEANERS
M. E. REPTON Manageress

HAIRDRESSERS
Eugene Permanent Wavers
DAYMARD'S
(Founded 1887)
80-82 Pimlico Rd. (Nr. Sloane Square)
T. N Sloane 1032

The Diagram of the K Plus Fitting, being the Outline of Comfort.
BALDWIN SMITH
233a Regent Street 103 Cheapside
K Shoe Specialist

Meg Scott
Court Hairdresser Beauty Salon
Finest Quality Face Powders, Creams and Shampoos
43 DUKE ST., ST. JAMES, S. W. 1
Whitehall 6430

Victory Flower Shop
DOUGLAS HOPE
Specialists in All Floral Decorations.
Flowers Delivered by Cable.
12 PICCADILLY ARCADE, S. W. 1
Telephone Regent 2169

Phone FLAxman 1701
PRINTING Strictly Private and Confidential
PITE & THYNNE
Works: Manresa Road, Chelsea
Postal Address, 278a King's Road, S. W. 3

LONDON N. E.—Hackney
A. H. SHARPE Ltd.
249, Dalston Lane, Hackney
Tel. Clissold 3058
NEEDLEWORK
WOOL and GIFT SHOP
Rugmaking demonstration and instruction without extra charge
Special Agents for
PATONS & BALDWINS WOOLS
Please Mention
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON N. W.
Golders Green
Timothy Whites
The Reliable HOUSEHOLD STORES
With Up-to-Date Lending Library
57 GOLDERS GREEN ROAD
Telephone Speedwell 1665
OUR PRICES LOWEST IN LONDON
Branches throughout the South of England

LONDON N. W.
Hampstead
Beautiful Fabrics for CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Admirable range of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers, including many interesting new designs in a wide variety of attractive colourings.
BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

J. D. HOBSON LTD.
338 West End Lane, Hampstead, N.W.6
(Foot of Frognal Lane)
Builders and Decorators
Specialists in Interior Decorations
Phone Hampstead 2107

LOOSE COVERS
CURTAINS BLINDS
UPHOLSTERY
J. SYDNEY MASON
47, Fairfax Rd., South Hampstead, N. W. 6
Phone MAIda Vale 5523

LONDON E.—Bow
GROCERY and PROVISIONS
W. R. Walden F.G.I.
81 GROVE RD E.3
Advance 3161
It will be a pleasure to us to be of service to you
Deliveries in All N. E. and E. districts

LONDON E.—Chingford
Houses for Investment
Mortgage Broker
Houses, Shops, Land for Sale
J. PETTINGALL
Station Approach
Chingford
Phone Silverthorn 1899

LONDON

LONDON E.—Chingford
(Continued)

The CORNER BAKERY
M. BOYDENS
Bread and Pastry Makers. Gateaux
Petit Fours.
Large variety of choice cakes for all occasions.
Light refreshments served.
Phone Silverthorn 1286
The Parade, Chingford

Diana
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Start-Rite for Children
J. WARREN & SON
165 STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD
Noted for repairs. Phone Silverthorn 1428

Beard's Village Stores
Freshly Cooked Meats Ironmongery
Groceries Garden Requisites
Provisions
The GREEN CHINGFORD, 126 STATION ROAD — Phone Silverthorn 1310

LONDON E.—Leytonstone
Phone Leytonstone 2122
Blakebrough & Co
ART FLORISTS
Noted for Wedding Bouquets
Members of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Assn.
3 CHURCH LANE

G. J. HARDY
11 and 12 CHURCH LANE
SMART FROCKS and JUMPERS
RELIABLE UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY and GLOVES, etc
Telephone Leytonstone 2873

R. W. & I. PUDDICOMBE
ESTABLISHED 1889
Now is the best time for Fur Coat Alterations
HIGH RD., LEYTONSTONE, and
STATION BROADWAY, WOODFORD

LONDON E.—Woodford
Warne's Ltd Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
128 GEORGE LANE and 122 HIGH ROAD
also at
LEYTON — LOUGHTON — CHINGFORD

LONDON S. E.—Norwood
Electrical Installations
Finest Workmanship Competitive Prices
Radio Sets and Service
Maxim Electrical Co.
487 NORWOOD RD., LONDON, S. E. 27
Tel. Streatham 4291

LONDON S. E.
Upper Norwood
Grocery and Provisions
High Class Trade
Williamson's Stores
14 WESTOW HILL
Upper Norwood, London, S.E.19
Phone Syd 2506

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood
DAYS
R. DAY & SONS, Ltd.
Furniture and Removals and Storing
A Complete Service
West Norwood, S. E. 27
Phone Streatham 7820-1-2
and at Beckenham 1078
and Norbury Pollards 2364

LONDON S. W.
Putney and District
R. W. SAVAGE and COMPANY
Drapers and House Furnishers
Removal Contractors
(ESTIMATES FREE)
FIREPROOF DEPOSITORIES
79-93 High Street, Putney, and at
317-325 Putney Bridge Road, S. W. 15
Telephone: Putney 2400
(PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE)

W. R. DAVIES
Purveyor of Meat
294 Upper Richmond Road, S. W. 15
Telephone: Putney 0552
and at 211 Upper Richmond Road
FOR READY TO SERVE FOODS
DAKIN'S STORES
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
236 UPPER RICHMOND RD. Putney 1716
Prunes and Dried Fruits Our Speciality
Careful attention to telephone orders.

HORNBY & CLARKE'S
DAIRIES
Head Office: 12 The Quadrant, Richmond, and at
PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN, EALING, Etc.
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk

LONDON S. W.—Streatham
ROSSIGNOL'S
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Hairwaving
135 HIGH ROAD, STREATHAM, S. W. 16
Tel. Streatham 0909

R. W. SMALE BUILDER AND DECORATOR
13, Thrale Road
STREATHAM S. W. 16
Telephone Streatham 8704

LONDON W.—Chiswick
MAISON LEUGERING
54 TURNHAM GREEN TERRACE
Tel.: 0877 CHIswick, W. 4.
The Distinctive Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers in the District

IRELAND

BELFAST
SPACKMAN
Boys' and Men's Clothiers
Hand-Tailored Suits to Order at Reasonable Prices
AGENT FOR SWEET-ORR AND WORKWEAR LTD. OVERALLS AND TROUSERS
Established 85 Years
102 HIGH STREET

McLELLAN'S
8 CASTLE PLACE, BELFAST
VIEW OUR WINDOWS
BETTER GRADE CUTLERY.
SOUVENIR NOVELTIES
Phone 1520 Established 1835

Daily Features

Pict-O-Grams

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answers will be found among the advertisements.

IRELAND

BELFAST
(Continued)
James
HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING
"READY TO WEAR"
MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS'
"AQUATITE" and "DEXTER" RAINCOATS
19-27 LOMBARD STREET, BELFAST

DUBLIN
Established.....1776
STRAHAN DUBLIN
For Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Bedsteads, Bedding, Removals and Storage
R. STRAHAN & Co., Ltd.
T. Gillespie D. S. Gillespie
135 Stephen's Green

Switzers
MILLINERY
GLOVES and SHOES
possess that distinctiveness which at once appeals to the woman of refined taste.
SWITZER & CO., LTD.
Grafton Street, Dublin

PIM BROTHERS LTD
Nearly Everything for Men, Women and Children
We have always preferred to offer only attractive, reliable goods at fair prices rather than handle inferior merchandise and make low price our main appeal.
PIM BROTHERS LTD., GEORGE'S ST.

LUCAN DAIRY
MILK
in Sealed Bottles
Cream, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream
PARKGATE STREET, DUBLIN
Telephone 23036

Service and Value to Every Customer
D. Kellett, Ltd.
DRAPERS, GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN
For CARPETS, CURTAINS, LINOLEUMS, HOUSEHOLD REMOVALS, CLEANING, etc.
ANDERSON STANFORD & RIDGEWAY (1929) LTD.
115 GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN Phone 22508

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

DIXON & HEMPENSTALL
OPTICIANS
Scientific Instrument Makers
12 SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN

Pictures and Picture Framing
The Victor Waddington Galleries
28, SOUTH ANNE ST., DUBLIN
Phone 44563

W. HOLMES & CO.
Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear
MODERATELY PRICED
69/71 Sth. Gt. George's Street, DUBLIN

Thos. Henshaw & Co. Ltd.
CHRISTCHURCH PLACE
Garden Requisites and All Classes of Household Ironmongery.

Hymnal Notes

No. 108

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

OLD One Hundred and Twenty-fourth of the Genevan Psalter (Note 1) has been especially dear to the city of Geneva, which has so long been a rallying point for lovers of justice and liberty. In 1602, when the Duke of Savoy attacked the town in what was called the Escalade, he was repulsed by the citizens. Then the white-haired Theodore Beza led their thanksgiving in this lofty psalm. Since then it has been sung in Geneva on the anniversary of this great deliverance.

Scotland, too, has its story of the tune. After Durie, a free-speaking minister of Edinburgh, had been banished, he came back amid popular rejoicing, and as the people thronged round him, marching to the kirk, they sang this Psalm: "Now Israel may say truly. . . ."

The tune has been credited to Claude Goudimel, a French editor and composer for the Psalter. It was used with Psalm 124, in the French version of Beza; and then, for the Scottish "Psalm Book," Beza's words were translated into English, so that this psalm is the one example of tune and words that have been used together onward from the Reformation.

The words used here are the great Communion hymn of Horatius Bonar (Note 21), one of the greatest poems of English hymnody. Bonar wrote, "Too soon we rise"; the slight change here—"And as we rise"—gives a deep metaphysical value to his phrase.

No. 151

IN Chrétien Urhan (1790-1845) we have a French lad who taught himself to play the piano and other instruments, and wrote waltzes before he was in his teens. Born at Montjoie, at 15 he was playing in Aix-la-Chapelle, when the Empress Josephine heard him, and took him to Paris for study. He became a brilliant violinist, and was known for his success on the viol d'amour, so that Meyerbeer wrote a solo for him into his opera, "The Huguenots." Urhan was for 30 years first violinist in the orchestra of the Opéra Française and the story is told that he never once looked at the stage, on account of his religious devoutness. He lived as an ascetic, dressing like a clergyman, but was most kindly disposed toward the needs of others. He was organist at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Paris.

His composition was clear and expressive as in this tune. It appeared as a hymn tune in a French collection, "Christian Hymns," 1834, and was adopted in England by Dr. Rimbault for "Psalms and Hymns for Divine Worship," 1867. The English name comes from the use of the tune with a curious hymn, that was made up by Mrs. Anne Cousin, from sayings of Samuel Rutherford. He was a Royalist, named by Milton in a sonnet called "New Forcers of Conscience under the Long Parliament." Thus the hymn leads thought back, on one hand, to Milton, on the other, to the brilliant court of Napoleon. Hymnody so traced is an interesting record of history. Of all the arts, it is nearest to the life of the people, enjoyed by everybody, not merely by the instructed few. For the words here, see Note 152.

In Lighter Vein

The Clue

Bachelor Uncle: "Baby six weeks old, you say. Talk yet?"

Proud Father: "Oh, no, not yet."

Bachelor Uncle: "Boy, eh?"—*Ottawa Citizen.*

—London Opinion

Keen Gardener: "Mabel, where do you think would be a good place to put all this rubbish?"

The Pattern

Mrs. Jenning had taken her small daughter out to tea with her, and during the meal was horrified to see the child trying to force a thick piece of cake into a very small pocket.

"Oh, Mildred," she said in shocked surprise, "what are you doing?"

"That's all right, mother," her small daughter reassured her, "I'm just taking this slice back to Nursie for a pattern."

Tactless

Mrs. Goldman had engaged a new maid. She was a good girl, truthful, but she lacked tact. One evening, when her mistress was going to the theater, the maid noticed that a favorite rope of pearls was missing.

"Oh, madam," she cried, "where are your lovely pearls tonight?"

"I'm not wearing them tonight," was the reply.

"What a pity, madam," exclaimed the maid. "An' they make you look so like a real lady."—*Grit.*

Sarcasm?

A bridge enthusiast wrote and published a book on the game. He sent a copy to a famous expert, asking his opinion of it. A week later he received the following reply:

"My dear sir: Your favor of the tenth instant, accompanied by book, was duly received. I have read the latter very carefully. It seems a very good game, but I don't think it is as good a game as bridge."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Same Trouble

"My advice to you, Colonel, is to go through the movements of driving without using the ball," said the golf instructor.

"My dear fellow," answered the Colonel, "that's precisely the trouble I'm wanting to overcome!"

Typ-O-Graph No. 7

"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Miss Rosalind Lillibridge, Los Angeles, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A new note (or shall we say key?) is struck in today's typewriter drawing, the features being carefully drawn by clever use of parentheses and the underscoring mark. We assume that the gentleman is the illustrious conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Brevities

Atlanta Constitution: America is the place where you can find an abandoned home but never an abandoned golf course.

Montreal Daily Star: A lot of people are willing to improve economic conditions if it takes everything other people have.

Detroit Free Press: Fame—The quality that makes people cheer a job that would seem rotten if a nobody did it.

Riddle Answers

1. Baby Bigger, because he is a little Bigger.
2. Because he is always spotted.
3. A photograph.
4. Engineers.
5. A letter-box.
6. When he sleeps on his watch.
7. Salt and pepper.
8. Because it covers a belle.
9. Take the letter S from snow and you have it now.
10. Because each day begins by breaking.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

SOLITUDE is as needful to the imagination as society is wholesome for the character.
—LOWELL

State Flowers—No. 1

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Maine: The White Pine

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN it came time for the people of Maine to select their state flower, a grateful people cast their vote for the useful white pine. Of course, there were some people who did not know that the pine tree has a flower; but after a little investigation they discovered that the pine has not only one kind of blossom, but two! The pollen-bearing flowers are pale yellow tassels, while those which later develop into hard, scaly pine cones are bright pink with purple scale margins. The needles are a soft bluish-green whitened on the under side by from three to five bands of microscopic holes through which gases pass for manufacture into food.

Early colonists found white pine excellent for building purposes. And what could have cheered their winter nights more than a sparkling pine knot? In their homes boards three feet or more in width were used; but it would be hard to find pine trees today from which such could be sawed. Almost from the time it was first settled, Maine was known as the "Pine Tree State."

Chickadees are experts on pine cones. Coyly they spend hours in an upside-down position, busily engaged in extricating delicate winged morsels from cone scales which seem to hold onto their progeny like a baby's fist holds a piece of stray candy.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Painting the lily" (Miss M. E. B.)—The source is undoubtedly Shakespeare's "King John," Act IV, Scene 1, the full quotation being:

To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw perfume on the violet,
To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper-light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.

Noun clause (S. P.)—The correspondent asks how many different uses a noun clause can have.

A noun clause can generally be used wherever a noun could be used. We may miss some, but here are 15 different uses:

That he had come astonished them. (Subject.)

The truth was **that he had come.** (Subject complement.)

She found him to be **what she thought.** (Complement of infinitive.)

We heard **that he had come.** (Direct object of verb.)

The report **that he had come** was not true. (Apposition.)

His wife made him **what he is.** (Object complement.)

It is understood **that he has come.** (With expletive subject.)

Hearing **that he had come,** I called on him. (Object of participle.)

Hearing **that he had come** was a daily affair. (Object of gerund.)

They were given **what they had earned.** (Retained object.)

To hear **what we like to hear** is pleasant. (Object of infinitive.)

We found **whoever came** to be honest. (Subject of infinitive.)

We gave **whoever wanted one** a free copy. (Indirect object.)

Whoever you are, come in. (Nominative of address.)

We should talk of **what we are to do.** (Object of preposition.)

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Radio Tubes

A young man interested in radio made a handy box to carry radio tubes, and went about from door to door offering to take tubes to a radio shop for testing. When he returned the tested tubes to the set owner and demonstrated the improvement possible with new tubes which he also carried, the new tubes were often purchased. Now he is working steadily for the radio shop. T. G.

Hominy Business

A bushel of white corn and a can of lye are all that a boy or girl needs to start a profitable business in the winter.

If you do not have a recipe, write to the lye company for hominy-making directions. Be careful to follow directions carefully. The hominy can be made on the kitchen stove. Set your selling price at a figure comparable to the store price for canned hominy. Go among friends and neighbors, and you will be amazed at the amount you can sell. Extend your selling area, and you will be well rewarded with extra spending money. Miss Eunice H.

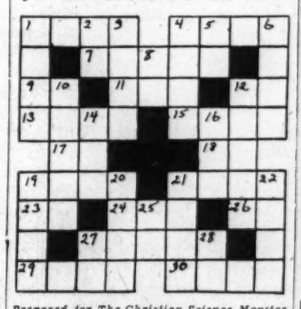
Riddles

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

1. Mr. Bigger, Mrs. Bigger, and Baby Bigger: which in this interesting family is biggest, and why?
2. Why is a leopard the most prominent of all animals?
3. What is it that no one ever can get before it is taken?
4. What kind of ears would you expect to find on a locomotive?
5. What always remains after all its letters have been taken away?
6. When does a sailor take up the least room on a ship?
7. What are the most seasonable things?
8. Why is a beautiful lady's hat like a cupola?
9. How is it possible to have snow at any time during the year?
10. Why is there never such a thing as a whole day?

(The answers will be found elsewhere on this page.)

Junior Cross-Word No. 1



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—A wild animal.
4—The noise of a dog.
7—Round.
9—Negative.
11—A mud-fish.
12—Thus.
13—To deceive.
15—Scraped linen.
17—Toward.
18—Note of the scale.
19—Couches.
21—Prophet.
23—Conjunction.
24—Not in.
26—Smallest state of U. S. (ab.).
27—Assumes an attitude.
29—To rest against.
30—Baking vessels.

Down

1—Current of air.
2—Behold!
3—To set at liberty.
4—Hollow metallic vessel which rings when struck.
5—Paid public notice.
6—To tie.
8—Exist.
10—Belonging to the outside.
12—To scoff.
14—Seed covering.
16—Anger.
19—To bubble from heat.
20—Before long.
21—To walk.
22—Tears.
25—You and me.
27—A parent.
28—Continent (ab.).

[The solution will be found among the advertisements.]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Home for Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pavonia, Ohio

COMMUNITY helpfulness of a high order was shown here when friends and neighbors of seven orphaned children joined forces in erecting a home for them. The young people's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Curtice Powell, and two other children perished in a fire that destroyed their home early in June.

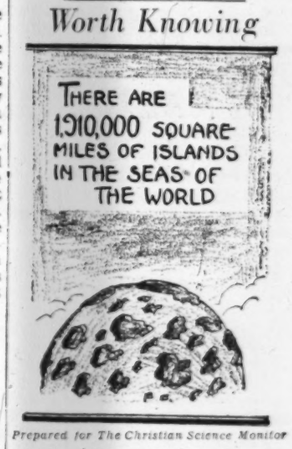
The plight of the youngsters touched the hearts of the community, and a movement was started at once in their behalf. Instead of sending them to a state or county institution, the townspeople decided to try to keep them together in a home of their own.

Money was scarce, but help was available in other ways. A lot was donated by Frank Zehner on the corner of his farm. Walter, 21, the oldest son, worked part time in a brick yard, receiving brick as payment of wages. Nearly everything was donated. Mansfield and Ashland business men gave building material as well as some cash. The Powell children themselves helped with the work. Carpenters and masons gave their services. Where material was not contributed outright, it was purchased with the cash donations.

Mrs. Mary Smith, the grandmother, who has been engaged in church work in Chicago, has come to act as mother of the group and will live with them. Mrs. Smith has 10 children of her own, all grown.

In addition to Walter, the Powell children are Robert, 19; Mary, 18; Pearl, 17; Curtice Jr., 13; Frank 11, and David, 8. The youngest three have returned to school.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

What They Say

Social Credit

"Banking credit is really the nation's social credit." — *Sir Oswald Stoll.*

The Saloon

"At least half of those who are helping to vote liquor in never saw a saloon."—*Luren D. Dickinson.*

Restaurants

PHILADELPHIA
GABRIEL'S Cafeteria
Luncheons 35c to 50c
MOST DELICIOUS DINNERS 60c
1015 Chestnut Street—Basement

Amusements

BOSTON
Boston Opera House Chicago Opera Co.
Maestro Alfredo Salmaggi, Director
TONIGHT—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR; Tom'w Eve. TOSCA; Wed. Eve., Oct. 11, TRAVIATA; Thurs. Mat., Oct. 12, RIGOLETTO; Thurs. Night, GIOCONDA; Fri., Oct. 13, IL TROVATORE; Sat. Mat., FAUST; Sat. Night, AIDA.
Seats, 25c, 35c, 55c, 85c, 1.10 (inc. tax), now at Opera House box office, and Room 416 at 120 Boylston St. Tel. LIB. 3680.

SHUBERT—Tonight 8:15—Mats. 2:15
Columbus Day Matinee Thurs. at 2:15
"LET 'EM EAT CAKE"
A Sequel to Of Thee I Sing
Book by Geo. S. Kaufman & Morrie Ryskind
Music by Geo. Gershwin—Lyrics by Ira Gershwin
with Gaxton-Moran-Moore
Nights .50 to $3—Mats. Thur., Sat., .50 to $2.50

WILBUR Mat. 2:20—Tue., Thur., Sat. Eve. 8:20 HANcock 6530
NATIONAL DRAMATIC PLAYERS with WALTER GILBERT in
"AS HUSBANDS GO"
Mats. 25-35-50—Eves. 25-50-75. Plus Tax

NEW YORK, N. Y.
THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S new play
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St. W. of B'wy. Eves. 8:30
Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY 2:30

EDDIE CANTOR:
"The best play I've seen in years."
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
9TH MONTH
48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:45
Popular MATS. WED. and SAT. $1 to $3
Spec. Elec. Day & Thanksgiving Day Mats

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Internal Disarmament

ONE very welcome piece of news is the report from Washington that plans are nearing completion to shut off permanently the sale of machine guns to private individuals.

It is safe to say that a gasp of astonishment from millions of newspaper readers in the United States must have followed perusal of a recent news item casually chronicling the fact that a machine gun confiscated from a convicted kidnaper was to be put up at auction in Denver, Colo. National indignation was not lessened by the fact that no legal means existed to stop it. The sale was called off only in deference to outraged public sentiment—sentiment, we are happy to say, that was partly aroused by this newspaper's reports.

No federal or state statute could be invoked to hinder anyone's selling lethal weapons to potential murderers. But the episode has had the salutary effect of focusing public opinion on an intolerable situation. In the State of New York it is now a felony to own or sell a submachine gun outside of police and military needs. A similar law was recently passed in California, and in some other states regulatory measures exist. But no uniform arms law is in operation, which means that obtaining any weapons he wants is the least of the gangster's worries. That condition is now to be remedied at least in some further degree.

Agreement has been made, the Department of Justice advises, with American manufacturers of machine guns to confine their sale to the police and military forces. Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, announces that legislation and treaties with foreign powers are being drafted that will effectually shut off the gangster's opportunity to obtain imported weapons.

The next logical step is to enact a uniform measure throughout the states making it a crime to possess such weapons. In a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, Mr. Louis McH. Howe, confidential secretary to President Roosevelt, aptly said:

> The machine gun, which has made gang killing so successful, cannot by any means be construed as a weapon needed by the peaceful citizen to protect his home. One cannot keep a machine gun under his pillow nights. Only an expert can use it. . . . Its sale to any private citizen is obviously for the purpose of committing crime and wholesale murder. Its manufacture, except for the use of the army and police and state military forces, is a menace to the nation.

After the banishment of the machine gun, the suppression of all gun-toting should be the objective. The average citizen is much safer without than with a firearm. And in those exceptional cases where a citizen has reason to be armed permits should be accompanied by registration. The indiscriminate sale of pistols and revolvers must stop. Internal disarmament should become a national slogan and enlist the active support of all law-abiding citizens.

In the meantime, by virtue of the extraordinary powers conferred on the President by Congress, he can immediately, though temporarily, ban the sale of machine and submachine guns to individuals. That should be speedily followed by the enactment of uniform arms legislation permanently abolishing such weapons as private possessions, and a federal statute forbidding their shipment in interstate commerce to individuals. The nation will be satisfied with nothing less.

Code or Chaos?

THE ink of President Roosevelt's signature on the National Industrial Recovery Act was only a few hours dry when the cotton textile industry voluntarily submitted Code Number One. Back of this pioneering act of one of the oldest and most troubled of industries was a long struggle by mills, communities, even whole states, against overproduction, price demoralization, low wages and long hours. Cotton textile leaders knew, long before NRA, that fair competition was the industry's only salvation.

When the code was adopted, reduction of long working periods for people and the elimination of children from the mills, two noteworthy social advances, received more public recognition than one other provision of this Code Number One, which is regarded by those who know the industry intimately as the key provision, namely, limitation of the productive hours allowed machines to eighty a week. Lacking this limitation, all of the social benefits of the code would be imperiled, it is said. Allow mills again to operate productive machinery without restriction, and overproduction would drag the cotton textile community back into the chaos from which the code has helped it to emerge.

Thus becomes of major significance the recent action of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, in passing a resolution to the Recovery Administration not to grant applications for removal of the code's eighty-hour restrictions on machine hours. Such an application has been made by one manufacturer. The National Association looks with grave apprehension on this proposed modification of Code Number One. Its resolution, passed with only one dissenting vote, defined the issue as code or chaos. The association thus takes a firm stand for unbroken allegiance to its code and declares that the granting of the one manufacturer's petition with ensuing removal of restrictions on length of operation of looms and spindles "would plunge at one stroke textile mills, employees, and whole communities into a demoralization worse than prevailed prior to July 17, 1933, when Code Number One went into effect."

The cotton textile industry is showing itself as much of a pioneer in the enforcement of NRA as it was in the initial adoption of codes. This attitude deserves the nation's good opinion.

"Reselling" the Legion

THE big parade is over for another year. The shouting has ceased and the brass bands are silent as the American Legion leaves its convention halls and prepares to face the actualities of present conditions. In the words of Mr. Louis A. Johnson, former commander of the Legion, that organization must "resell itself to the American people."

The admission that it has become necessary to resell the Legion to the nation indicates that Legion officials have accepted as a fact what unbiased observers have been pointing out for some time, namely, that the Legion has reached a critical stage in its existence.

There can be no doubt that the nation as a whole has a very deep respect for the man who served his country during the World War, and leans in sympathy toward the man disabled while in that service. Its attitude toward the Legion is still another matter, and is governed wholly by the actions of the Legion itself.

The Legion's loss of prestige can be traced directly to the bonus demand and other excessive claims of veterans for special treatment. President Roosevelt summed up the case for the American people as well as it has ever been done when, in his speech before the Chicago convention, he declared that veterans disabled in war service must be cared for, but that all other veterans in need of relief should be treated on exactly the same terms as other citizens.

The Legion applauded that speech. But before the applause had ceased the Legion, through its appointed officers, was making fresh demands. Disregarding the dictum of the President, Mr. Johnson declared, "We will continue to maintain that the war veteran is not in the same position as the average citizen." On top of that came the word that the Legion would fight to free veterans of the payment of interest on money borrowed against their adjusted compensation certificates.

One of the last pleas made by Mr. Johnson in his capacity as Legion commander was for a consideration of the taxpayer as well as the veteran. There Mr. Johnson was on sound ground again. The taxpayer has had to bear the brunt of the burden of relief, and sees himself bearing the burden for some time to come. He knows the seriousness of conditions, and any pressure brought to bear by any group to set up a special class will meet with anything but approval.

And the taxpayers constitute the American people to whom the Legion must "resell" itself. The case could hardly be presented more clearly. The American Legion in the years to come will find that a spirit, wide enough in its patriotism to embrace the whole nation, and self-sacrificing enough to shape its desire to heal all the wounds of the country, is the one way through which the "reselling" campaign can best be carried forward.

Seeking Just Settlements

ARRIVAL of Sir Frederick W. Leith-Ross in the United States calls public attention yet once more to the old question of war debts. What will the British negotiators offer? What will the United States accept? Of course, it is certain the British representatives will offer considerably less than present agreements call for. And it might be thought certain, from the most recently declared attitude of Congress, that the United States will not accept anything less than payment in full.

But the passing depression has taught Americans some hard lessons about debts. They have witnessed within the borders of their own country a rebellion of debtors. And they have found it necessary to readjust some of their conceptions as to what constitutes strict honesty in the debtor-creditor relation, as well as to consider whether creditors serve or disserve their own best interests in holding debtors to the last letter of agreement regardless of circumstances.

This, however, is not to say the views of Congress have undergone any important change. But it is time Americans demanded that their congressmen adopt a more up-to-date outlook on the war debts. After all, the policy of currency inflation which many legislators so strongly favor would, if put into operation, have the effect of scaling down the American Government's debt to its citizen-creditors. Willingness of Americans to have their Government accept reduced war debt payments would be only consistent with citizens' willingness to accept reduced payment from their own Government. It should be recognized that debts, for one reason or another, are not being paid on old levels.

The real debt question today is not, How much can creditors squeeze out of their contracts? It is, On what basis can creditors and debtors serve their common interests, which depend on reconstruction of world prosperity? The war debt question is not, Where were we yesterday? It is, Where are we going and where shall we be tomorrow? The more sensible attitude for Americans to assume would be a readiness to consider the British war debt not merely as a matter of dollars and cents, nor as a matter of living up to the letter of an agreement, but as a question whose reasonable settlement would be a big step toward restoring the international economic balance.

This is true not because of the economic importance of this debt, which is often exaggerated, but because of the political effects and the effects on business sentiment which settlement would have. Continued payment would not restore prosperity to the United States. But an understanding of the problem of international debtors by the world's biggest international creditor should help pave the way to world prosperity.

President Roosevelt's acceptance of token payment, and his desire to keep his hand free of congressional manacles during the negotiations, show his understanding of the present need. He knows the British, being world creditors, cannot afford to default because in so doing they would set an example for their own debtors the world over. And he knows that their unwillingness to default protects not only themselves but the whole system of world credit.

These facts, and the growing possibility of reviving world trade, lay a grave responsibility on American shoulders. Americans need not sacrifice justice nor national well-being to fulfill this responsibility. They probably will have to sacrifice a purely bookkeeping point of view. And they will have to make clear to Congress that they are ready to leave old and perhaps impossible claims for a venture in reconstruction.

Landing Again at Gallipoli

FROM Australia comes the news that between 500 and 600 officers and men who took part in the disastrous landing at Gallipoli in April, 1915, are planning to make a pilgrimage next spring to the peninsula. They will go ashore from a liner at the spot where nineteen years before they were subjected to a devastating fire.

This time there will be no bullets and shells to greet these former invaders of Turkish soil, and the visitors are hoping to meet officers and men of the Turkish army that offered such stout resistance in 1915. The men making the second landing are to take their wives and children with them.

Those who fought against the Turkish army on Gallipoli have frequently testified to the fairness of the defenders of the peninsula. "Anzacs," even while the battle was still raging, brought home stories of the considerateness with which the supposedly "terrible" Turks cared for wounded Australians left on the field.

Turkey has made great strides since the war and an interchange of peace, as well as war, experiences between former enemies of Gallipoli should result in a broader understanding of the Near East by those who return from this second landing.

The Casual Day

Triolets for a Slightly Younger Sister

I

She wanted to play
The piano as Liszt did.
From old Bach to Bizet
She wanted to play,
One hardly need say
That the neighbors resisted—
She wanted to play
The piano as Liszt did!

II

She wanted to sing
With the art of a Melba.
To be heard was the thing.
She wanted to sing
Like a bird on the wing.
While we longed for an Elba,
She wanted to sing
With the art of a Melba.

III

She wanted to dance
With the grace of Pavlowa.
Leaving nothing to chance,
She wanted to dance.
Despite that each prance
Knocked another vase over,
She wanted to dance
With the grace of Pavlowa.

IV

She wanted to write
Pretty verses as I did.
Far into the night
She wanted to write.
And so I took flight;
I will *not* be derided.
She wanted to write
Pretty verses as *I* did!

A veteran follower of the great American game agrees with us that "the long, lazy arm of Howard Ehmke" is one of the good lines of baseball literature. "But," he says, "not everybody waxes so lyrical in talking of diamond doings." And he asks us to listen—if we would hear the real language of baseball—to Carl Hubbell of the Giants describing a pitcher's feelings when Manager Cronin of the Senators is at bat:

> When I faced him th'other day I found him tougher to fool than any of them. That accounts for the two blows he got. You didn't see any of those other bozos doin' that, did ja? And even the two times he didn't get safe bingles he tagged that apple about as hard as I care to see my stuff tagged.

Fusionists in New York are enlisting the services of prize fighters to guard the polls in the coming city election. Future historians are warned against confusing the present anti-Tammany uprising with the Boxer Rebellion.

* * *

College athletes, including Park Avenue scions, also will join the Fusion Fusileers, it is reported. East is East and West is West, but Kipling didn't say anything about the East Side and Park Avenue never meeting.

* * *

And a good cause is no respecter of social position.

And now we are told that the Chicago fire of 1871 cannot be laid to the incendiary inclinations—if any—of Mrs. O'Leary's cow.

* * *

> The news comes at an inconvenient moment. We are still trying to assimilate information that Nero could not have fiddled while Rome burned, because the violin had not yet been invented.

* * *

Thus do history's scapegoats escape sooner or later. So what's the use; we are going to stop trying to pin the waning depression on somebody.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Wars and Rumors of Wars

LONDON

IN ANY of the chief clubs of this world's metropolis today you can stir up a debate on the outlook for world peace with but the slightest effort. On the walls of most of these institutions are tablets commemorating members who fell in the colossal struggle of 1914-1918. If anywhere there should be horror of war and a fierce determination to avert another one it would seem to be in such surroundings, for the last conflict took a heavy toll of their members—a toll of which Americans of like social position have little idea. That, indeed, is one of the things that most impress me on my recurrent visits to England. At home I know personally only one or two families to which the war brought actual bereavement; over here I know scarcely one to which it did not.

Nevertheless, it seems to me that the English contemplate the possibility of a new war with more philosophy, more resignation than would a group of Americans of the same station. Perhaps that is because they see conditions at closer range and more realistically than do we. They have so long contemplated the tinder-box of Europe that they perfectly understand its explosive possibilities. A member of the peerage, a man known in every corner of the globe for his wide internationalism, remarked to me at dinner a few nights ago that "all Europe is headed for another war." Upon my accusing him of pessimism, he qualified his statement by saying, "Well, perhaps they may not arrive at that goal, but today they are obviously headed that way."

* * *

The progress, or rather the stagnation of the disarmament movement, is being watched with the deepest interest by the friends of peace in England. It is involved inextricably with the present state of sentiment in Germany and out of the two may proceed the gravest consequences. Moreover, in this situation German public opinion is unquestionably in the right in its insistence upon the fulfillment of the promise of disarmament made in the Versailles Covenant.

By that international agreement, Germany was disarmed, and has so remained up to the present day. That there have been and are now in progress secret endeavors for rearmament in that country is probably true, but for actual war it is still disarmed. Coupled with the compulsory disarmament of Germany was the promise of the allies that they would reduce their own armaments proportionally. Nothing has been done toward the fulfillment of this promise except to talk about it. Germany now very reasonably says, "Disarm yourselves or permit us to arm." No one can question the justice of the demand.

* * *

What will be the response to it of the formerly allied nations? Their disarmament conference after prolonged and futile discussions has again assembled. That any measure of actual disarmament will be adopted is not expected by those best informed as to the state of official opinion in the countries represented. The utmost that can be anticipated is the stabilization, or "freezing" of armaments at their present strength. But that such an evasion of the flat promise of the Covenant will be acceptable to Germany is hardly to be expected. If in her present temper, with all sorts of semi-military bodies drilling and marching, and the fires of nationalism fiercely ablaze, she should undertake to rearm, few could blame her and fewer still be surprised. But a rearming Germany means almost certainly a France mobilized and a European war. Such, at any rate, is the course of the argument by which those who foresee a coming war support their contention.

As against this theory may be cited the facts that even if Germany desired war, or should be goaded into it by the unwillingness of the powers to fulfill the very clear letter of their promise, it would be long before she could be equipped for it. Modern armaments are not extemporized, nor manufactured except at the cost of many months of hard labor in specially equipped factories. Before the German armies could take the field, her territory would be overrun by the French who are more ready than ever in their history for a war. The diplomatic alignment of Europe shows no nation powerful enough to cope with France and her allies, likely to come to Germany's aid. Russia, the sphinx of eastern Europe, might have the ambition, but is so increasingly occupied with her own domestic and economic problems that she would scarcely intervene. Moreover, it is argued, the world is too impoverished to fight. Nowhere is there such a store of capital available as Great Britain and the United States poured forth for the support of the allies. Such, in brief, are the counter-arguments of those who think the fear of war wholly unjustifiable.

* * *

Yet that fear persists and, like fear at all times and under all considerations, is the very factor which most contributes toward the end apprehended. The fear of Germany that she may be overwhelmed by France, with her encircling ring "of allies"; the fear of France lest a rearmed Germany may embark again on its old program of conquest; the fear of all Europe lest Bolshevism engulf it, and the fear of many smaller states that Hitlerism may sweep over the Continent; the fear of Italy lest the German Anschluss should be consummated, and the fear of Jugoslavia lest Italy's ambitions should destroy the status quo in the Balkans—the catalogue of national apprehensions might be indefinitely extended. Until they are wiped out by recognition of a universal and operative system of justice and humanity the rumors of wars—and the wars themselves—will persist.

The Woodsman Strikes the Motor Trail

TIMES change. "Camping out" no longer necessarily implies canoe, horse or moccasin. To one who travels by star and compass there are a thousand whose guide is a road map, who see nature slither by at fifty miles an hour, and sleep o' nights on modern mattresses with the roar, not of rapids, but of wheels and jazz tunes in their ears.

"Call this roughing it!" The "old timer's" disgust was deep and fervid. For long he refused to admit that such form of "camping" might well have its place. Thanks, if he hankered to see folks, he would board train or boat. If he wanted recreation he would don moccasins and steal off into the silent gray-green woods.

But even while he nursed his prejudices within his primitive and somewhat poetic heart, his commonsense mind was suggesting a compromise. And at last, one memorable day in August, he and his wife backed out of their little place on the shore of the Ottawa River and turned their headlamps northeastward on that endless asphalt trail that spreads its gray web over a whole continent. Every eventuality had been provided for. Their car was as self-contained as ever their canoe had been. It was bed and board and lodging, transportation and recreation, and because of it, except for a few impersonal gas men and storekeepers, they would be beholden to no one on their journeys.

When the speedometer registered a hundred miles (nearly a week's trip by the old water and portage trail) they kept their eyes open for a likely spot for luncheon. But where there was a stream there were houses, and where there were woodlots or tempting hillsides there was no water. First lesson learned: Fill your kettle at a spring or well, and proceed. This they did, and when a bit of wooded pasture appeared they turned off the road, took out their kit bag and grub box, made a tiny fire of twigs upon a flat rock and, in five minutes, were lounging luxuriously over a simple meal.

All afternoon the car sped down the ever-widening valley of the St. Lawrence, past red or blue-windowed *habitant* cottages, nattily cultivated fields of grain and vegetables, high-steepled churches. Fellow travelers flashed by in an intermittent stream, their license plates every color in the spectrum. Tooted recognition of folk from home gave the campers the thrill that comes on the forest trail when parties unexpectedly meet.

Toward sunset loomed a major problem—a camp site. Plenty of picturesque and cozy little cabins invited the wayfarer with every comfort at small cost. But once one was taken the travelers were anchored for the night, and these two wanted to feel free to stop or start at any time or place. It would be impracticable to camp beside the highway. There would be no privacy there and besides there were deep ditches on either side to prevent turning off.

They were not long in noting that every few miles the highway was crossed by narrow dirt roads that meandered off toward meadows and woods. Here was the way of escape when they wanted it. So, satisfied, they traveled on through the glory of sunset and the gray gathering twilight, until the stars sprinkled the sky and they had the wide night to themselves. Then, growing sleepy at last, they swung up a lane, found a grassy sward beneath maples and pine and, in no time at all, seats were converted into a bed, sheets and blankets were spread, and they had all the luxury of a Pullman berth there in the quiet wilderness.

Before sunup the campers were awakened by the massed chorus of birds, instead of by speeding tires, found a clean, cold brook not far away with a deep "swimmin' 'ole" (how preferable to an indoor tub!), fried bacon and eggs over a fire and were ready for whatever adventure the day might bring forth.

The first twenty-four hours were a pattern for all that followed. Miles meaning less than yards to a car the whole countryside offered itself for their pleasure. Even rain brought no discomfort. Wet above and below means nothing to a house on wheels. Hot food and drink could always be prepared under a silk lean-to against the car. And how, by any other means of locomotion, could they have had such diversity of scenery and adventure! Inland forests and lakes, bare upland pastures, rolling hill country, sea coves and beaches, farmsteads, quaint old villages and great cities, all were theirs for the taking.

When, after two full weeks of the open road, the wanderers returned to their little gray cottage on the Ottawa, they had become permanent members of the great fraternity of car campers. L. R.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Shakespeare's Punning Disputed

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Will you allow me space to protest the interpretation given to a quotation from Shakespeare in your issue of September 5?

In your editorial, "Puns by Pundits," you charge Shakespeare with having committed such an offense in "Macbeth," quoting Lady Macbeth:

> I'll gild the faces of the grooms withal;
> For it must seem their guilt.

In the majestic sweep of poetic thought, in the tensest moment of that unhallowed tragedy which Scene II depicts, the poet is charged with interpolating a pun!

O, Heaven forfend!

How could you nod so?

In callow high school, or even college days, there might be untutored minds, apt to find in their reading the reflection of their own frivolous thoughts, who might conceive of Lady Macbeth punning as she killed. But in a student of Shakespeare, a mature mind tuned to the beautiful consonance of the poet's use of words—never.

Had the sentence been quoted in full, it changes the whole picture:

> If he do bleed,
> I'll gild the faces of the grooms withal;

My contention is that gild as used archaically did not necessarily mean to apply a coating to look like gold. Rather it would mean to smear or daub But you would not expect Shakespeare to put such words in a lady's mouth as "I'll daub the faces" when he could make the selection that he did, would you?

Byron, a poet of no mean quality in the use of words, who lived a century or more nearer to Shakespeare's time, uses "gilt" in the sense of smears:

> Swords with blood were gilt.

Shakespeare also used gild as indicating not necessarily blood, nor any similarity to gold, but as showing a flushed or rosy or changed condition:

> This grand liquor that hath gilded them.

I have no doubt that there are readers of the Monitor who will come to my support, more crudite, who can marshal facts and evidence from their wide reading that may be pertinent. HORACE MARKLEY.

Allendale, N. J.

Effect of a Lighthouse

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Civic Searchlight reports:

"Ralph Waldo Emerson occasionally enjoyed a vacation at the seashore. Under date of September 5, 1854, he made the following entry in his journal, the place being Cape Cod: 'Went to . . . Nauset Light on the back side of Cape Cod. Collins, the keeper, told us he found obstinate resistance to the project of building a lighthouse on this coast, as it would injure the wrecking business. He had to go to Boston and obtain the strong recommendation of the Port Society.'"

He did not believe, apparently, in destroying goods like the NRA "Brain Trust," nor even in tariffs.

New York City. BOLTON HALL.